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RUSSIAN COAL COMPETITION IS FELT IN U.S.

Pennsylvania Anthracite Region Is Affected by Soviet Exports

MINES ARE OPERATED BY COMMUNIST STATE

Industry in United States Protests 'Dumping' of Foreign Product

By RICHARD L. STROUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—The question that is chiefly agitating the anthracite producing district today is Russian coal. In these remote hills of Pennsylvania an issue has been raised that goes to the heart of a paramount international problem. It is the question of how far the product of the new Soviet state, produced under Communist conditions where the Government is both a political and industrial entity, can compete with the product of a private business in a capitalistic state.

The matter is anything but a theoretical problem to the hard-coal producers of Pennsylvania. They have seen importations of hard coal from Russia increase year by year until they suddenly present a first-class threat to the entire industry. Protests have already been lodged with the Administration, and according to spokesmen here, the operators' organizations only wait passage of the new tariff bill to make an aggressive campaign to apply the provisions of the anti-dumping law to exclude Soviet coal altogether.

By a curious coincidence, the anthracite industry is the first in America to feel the direct effect of the new exporting phase which the great Soviet experiment has reached, but the same problem will certainly arise shortly in connection with other Russian exports, just as it has already presented European nations with a similar issue. For example, Italy and England now are facing the problem of how to meet the flood of cheap Russian print goods.

America's own anthracite production is limited to this one section of Pennsylvania, and has been falling off steadily since the strike of 1925-6 interrupted the supply to consumers. In 1923 production was 83,300,000 tons; in 1926 it was 75,300,000 tons; today it is probably under 63,000,000 tons. Of this about 3,000,000 tons go to Canada.

Now hard coal of excellent quality from the far-off region of Kharkov

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Venizelos Favors All-Round Pacts in Balkan States

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS — The formation of a Balkan Federation will be discussed at the first Balkanic conference which will be held here in October, Alexander Papanastassiou, ex-Prince Minister of Greece, declared during the opening session of Parliament, which resumed work here on June 9.

Mr. Papanastassiou said that the international peace conference at Athens last year examined a method of how to consolidate peace by reinforcing the League of Nations, and it decided to promote the establishment of federal bonds between states.

The Balkan union, said Mr. Papanastassiou, not only would not obstruct but would actually facilitate the realization of the European federation desired by Aristide Briand. Concluding, he asked the Government and Parliament to lend their assistance to the conference by giving it hospitality in the Chamber of Deputies, which the Government and party leaders accepted in friendly speeches.

Eleutherios Venizelos promised the Government's warm sympathy for the activities of the coming congress which "we hope will find proper ground for a final entente between the Balkanic states." He declared that, though the Government was unable to participate officially, it would give every possible help toward its success. The Government, continued Mr. Venizelos, has already concluded pacts with two Balkanic states and is endeavoring to sign analogous accords with the rest. In this connection, informed circles believe the signature of a Greco-Turkish accord is pending and they assert that a general entente has already been reached.

Dr. Hutchins Favors Elastic Curriculum

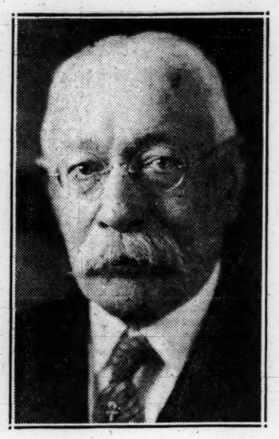
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — New measures of achievement to supplant "the bookkeeping methods of the present that put emphasis on time spent," were urged for American universities by Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, in addressing the graduating class June 10.

"The first duty of a college in a university," Dr. Hutchins said, "is to organize itself so that a student who wishes to become a scholar will not have insuperable obstacles put in his path.

"Our whole system is set up for the average student with the result that in any well-organized college there probably is not a single regulation governing the curriculum that a really excellent student should not break."

Law Commission Head Reviews Dry Efforts



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GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM

Wickersham Defines New Way to Drys

Believes Less Force and Coercion and More Education Would Help

Modification of the methods of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment was advocated by George W. Wickersham, chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, in addressing the second general session of the Conference of Social Work in Boston June 9.

Mr. Wickersham favored more education and persuasion in carrying out the provisions of the prohibition law. His indorsements of modification, contrary to impressions which appear to have been gained by some, applied only to the methods of enforcement rather than to any changes in the fundamental law, such as permitting the sale of light wines and beer.

Citing the continuance in Great Britain of an educational campaign against liquor—a policy virtually abandoned by the United States as soon as national prohibition had been won—Mr. Wickersham said that English and Welsh communities were becoming dry through education.

"All of this evidence," he added, "furnishes very cogent suggestions to those charged with the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in the United States as to better methods of attaining the object of that amendment than those which for the last decade have been pursued."

In a review of prohibition enforcement, Mr. Wickersham said:

"One thing is perfectly obvious, and that is, from the enactment of the Volstead Act down to the present time, reliance upon carrying out the purposes of the Amendment was placed upon the power of the Government to compel by the impositions of penalties of fine and imprisonment the general observance of the statute law.

"This method reached its peak in the enactment of the Jones Law in March, 1929, which in effect made every violation of the prohibition laws, with the exception of illegal possession and maintenance of a nuisance, a potential felony. No process of education or attempted education of the public into the value of prohibition to accomplish the maximum of temper-

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GRANDI MAKES TRIP TO VISIT PILSUDSKI

WARSAW (AP)—Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister of Italy, left here by special train June 10 for Druskieniki on the Polish-Lithuanian frontier, where Marshal Pilsudski is stopping.

The Marshal left Warsaw a few hours before the Foreign Minister arrived. The Italian Foreign Minister expressed a desire to see him and decided to make the trip.

Upon his arrival here yesterday, Mr. Grandi and August Zaleski, Foreign Minister of Poland, met each other. The Polish Foreign Minister gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Grandi at which complimentary speeches were exchanged.

Mr. Grandi said that the feelings which united both countries formed a solid base for mutual relations.

Massachusetts Vigilantes Pounce On Signs That Block Fair Vistas

A new kind of vigilantes have been put to work on Massachusetts highways, pouncing down upon and in most cases completely exterminating certain outlaws which, in terms of the old West, "infest the scenery."

Granting no mercy to the unhappy culprits which come into their hands, these patrolmen of the motorways sweep up, down, over and across the State with eagle eyes searching the landscape for the "snipers" which may lurk on fair vistas!

In less adventurous language, the first step has been taken in a program of elimination from Massachusetts of all illegal or "sniper" advertising signs. It is to be done through the establishment by the State Department of Public Works of a sign patrol, consisting of one truck and five "vigilantes."

Under the supervision of the outdoor advertising division, in charge of James E. Dwyer, the new patrol will speed up the activities of removing from the countryside illegitimate signs and assist in the work being done under the "nuisance" section of the billboard law.

"It is the first step," Frank E. Lyman, commissioner of public works declared, "to clean up the open highways of the Commonwealth. Over a long period of years this department has received numerous complaints relative to these signs. The work of removing them has been carried on by the district engineers whenever possible, but the establishment of the patrol will put the work on a more stable basis with operating headquarters in the State House.

"The patrol itself is fully equipped to carry out the work of removing all illegal signs, however constructed. The results of its first work are gratifying and discloses that the conditions warranted immediate aggressive action on the part of the regulatory body."

WOMEN PLEDGE ACTIVE SUPPORT OF NAVAL PACT

Compromise Expected on Welfare Resolution at Denver Convention

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo.—In a series of quiet little conferences behind closed doors, advocates of county public health units and champions of the federal children's bureau have been ironing out their differences, and it now seems probable that the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which has deferred action upon two public welfare resolutions, will receive a third, acceptable to both sides.

Even while the women were in conference June 9 Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar of Oregon, national chairman of public welfare, received telegraphed word from Washington that Myers Y. Cooper, United States Senator from Ohio, has introduced a new bill, dealing with maternity and infancy work to be introduced in the present session of Congress, this one providing for the continuance of the work under a joint board including representatives of the children's bureau. The United States Public Health Service, and the education office.

Mrs. Dunbar, who first asked the convention to sponsor the Cooper bill for carrying on the work in separate units by both the children's bureau and the public health service and then substituted a resolution asking only for promotion of the organization of county public health units, stated in an interview that she was entirely willing to further amend her resolution to include mention of the children's bureau.

Compromise Expected

"Since we have not the wording of the new bill and there is no opportunity for the delegates to study it I shall not ask for its specific indorsement," said Mrs. Dunbar. "But I expect to amend my resolution to be in accordance with what I understand to be the ideas set forth in the bill for the continuance of maternity and infancy work in which the children's bureau shall have a part and for the promotion of full-time county pubic health unit work."

Conferences on a compromise resolution preceded the appearance on the convention platform of Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau, who spoke on the child in the home.

The convention has pledged the organization to an active campaign for ratification of the London Naval Treaty by the United States Senate

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American Railway Head to Inspect System in Russia

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The president of the Great Northern Railway Company, an American, Ralph Budd, arrived here at the invitation of Soviet authorities for the purpose of making a thorough study of the Soviet railroad system, and submitting recommendations for technical and operative improvements. After spending a few days here Mr. Budd will travel extensively and may remain for two or three months in Russia.

He arrived accompanied by 34 Soviet officials and engineers constituting a commission under the direction of Assistant Railroad Commissar Sulimov, which during the last four months has inspected many important railroad systems in America and carried on tentative negotiations for purchase of railroad equipment.

Transportation problems of Russia and America, especially in such matters as long hauls and use of broad gauge, are quite similar and Soviet authorities are anxious to learn the latest American technical railroading improvements, because Soviet transport facilities, while constantly expanding, are unable to cope adequately with the volume of frieght.

Members of the commission remarked that the United States and Soviet Russia have contrasted problems, because the former now has a considerable number of idle cars and locomotives due to business depression, whereas Russia has more freight than cars.

Wet Vote by Washington G. O. P. Denied Sentiment of Majority

Dry Leaders Say Unit Ballot at State Convention Was Not a True Indication of 'Bone Dry' Attitude of Territory

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The dry State of Washington has not "gone wet" and the Republican state convention which adopted a wet platform on May 24 has only served to raise a flood of protests which disclose the actual bone-dry sentiment of the State.

"A lie has gone out to the country," declares John A. Rea of Tacoma, a veteran Republican and delegate to the recent state convention. This might well summarize the indignation occasioned by the Republican vote.

Not the actual vote of 456 to 448, giving the wets a majority of eight, aroused protest so much as the method by which the majority was obtained. Instead of a roll-call vote on such a vital issue, the county unit method was used. King County, of which Seattle is the seat, which had the largest and wettest delegation, insisted upon voting as a unit of 243 wet votes, in spite of the remonstrances of prominent Republicans and others who spoke for the honor of Republican party traditions.

Plank "Jammed" Through

In what he brands as the "most disorderly and at the same time completely throttled convention," Charles Hebberd of Spokane, formerly Republican state chairman, in a public statement, speaks of the prohibition modification plank as "jammed through the convention in utter disregard of all parliamentary decencies."

The Seattle Times (Republican), in a most denunciatory editorial, asserts that "Washington voters who are satisfied with the so-called Republican state platform are almost negligible in number," and says of the vote that "a fixed principle of the Republican Party was rankly violated by application of the unit rule to delegates of every variety of opinion."

Further Northwest opinion is expressed by the Portland Oregonian, also Republican, which says, "There can be no serious doubt that the prevailing sentiment in the Republican Party of Washington favors a continuance of prohibition, but the party suddenly wakes up to find that a noisy and tumultuous convention has committed it to modification."

That it was not a local convention so much as a stampede of wets was evidenced by the noisy singing of "Sidewalks of New York," no more representative of the sentiment of State Republicans than was the wet vote. By an ironical twist, this convention, which even wet comment describes as a "milling, shouting crowd," voted to do away with the direct primary and return to the convention method of nomination.

Mr. Hebberd frankly lays the whole debacle to national wet leadership

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DRY LOYALISTS TO CARRY ISSUE TO EVERY VOTER

Mass Meetings Planned in City and Country—Great Boston Rally

Massachusetts drys under the leadership of the Prohibition Loyalty League are preparing to mobilize for upholding the state enforcement act, with a series of mass meetings in the smaller cities, afternoon and evening prohibition promotion gatherings in villages and hamlets, and a final rally in the Boston Garden on Oct. 19, according to plans discussed June 9 at the meeting of the executive committee of the league.

The committee was unanimous in its decision to continue with the extension work now going on, which is carrying the battle for law and order into the urban centers throughout the State, and to uphold in every way within its power the work of the women under the leadership of Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, who are enlisted in a program which is aimed to bring the message of prohibition enforcement into every hamlet in the Commonwealth.

Although fairly overwhelmed with his numerous duties, the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church, who has been the prime mover in the league since its inception as a citizens' committee of 1000, consented to renounce his intention to resign as president of the league, and to continue as head of the organization until the culminating rally in the Garden just previous to the state elections.

June 23 was set as the date for a meeting of the whole membership of the league, now numbering approximately 4000, which will be held in the Park Street Church in preparation for the fall campaign.

Mrs. Peabody's group is planning a schedule of old-fashioned town meetings to protest against the "sale of Massachusetts for a million dollars," the sum alleged under subpœnaed testimony to have been sent to this State to be spent with the intention of defeating the State's "Baby Volstead" act.

Yancey Good Will Fliers Reach Peru

LIMA, Peru (AP)—Captain Lewis A. Yancey and his co-pilot Emil Burgin, arrived here June 9 from Talara, Peru, without the third member of their party on their good will tour of South America. The man left behind was Zeh Bouck, radio operator.

The Captain said that because of the bad condition of France Field, Balboa, C. Z., and the necessary heavy load of gasoline he was forced to leave the radio man behind. Mr. Bouck will arrive here on the next Pan American-Grace plane, and in two or three days all three fliers will take off for Antofogasta, Chile.

They left Balboa early Sunday morning and made excellent time to Talara through splendid weather, the captain explained. From Talara they made the jump here of some 700 miles in 6 hours and 45 minutes. The fliers were welcomed to Las Palmas airfield by Peruvian army officers, air line officials and newspaper men.

TEMPERANCE FORCES TO MEET IN TORONTO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Plans to hold a convention here when all the temperance organizations would meet to coördinate their efforts were made at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada of the International Order of Good Templars.

Arrangements were made to take action during the federal election campaign.

REBEL ADVANCE THREATENS 'KEY' CITIES IN CHINA

Invaders Hurl Nationalists Back—Drive Heading Toward Yangtse River

HANKOW, Hupeh, China (AP)—The invading Kwangsi army overcame the defense of the Nanking Nationalist forces near Yochow, Northern Hunan Province, reports reaching here said June 10, and forced the Nationalists to retreat northward along the railway line toward Wuchang.

Dispatches from foreign sources said the fighting had begun just south of Yochow, on the northeast shore of Tungting Lake, June 9. The Kwangsi army, including a number of reputed bandit organizations as well as the anti-Nanking provincials, previously had captured Changsha, Hunanese capital, with only nominal resistance from its Nationalist defenders.

The stated objective of the Kwangsi rebels is this city and its sister municipalities, Wuchang and Hanyang, the former just across the Yangtse River.

SHANGHAI (AP)—Japanese advices stated June 10 that as a result of the reported rout of the Nationalist army near Yochow, the last barrier between the Kwangsi rebels and the Yangtse River, the Wuhan cities—Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang—were considered gravely menaced.

The three cities are strategically located, both commercially and from a military standpoint, on the Yangtse nearly 600 miles west of here. Hankow was for some time the seat of the Nationalist Government, before its military successes in central China permitted its establishment at Nanking.

Pilotless Airplane Does Clever Stunt

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—A strange and unprecedented incident occurred recently at the military airdrome of Ciampino, a few kilometers distant from Rome, causing the greatest surprise among the officers and men who witnessed it.

Several machines were standing in the airdrome ready for the daily trial flights when all of a sudden a Caproni biplane bomber started off without any person on board on an uncontrolled flight. After covering a distance of about 100 yards the airplane rose in perfect fashion to a height of over 600 feet and began a series of evolutions which only the most able pilots could have performed. At the end of a few minutes' flight the airplane was caught by the wind and blown over, whereupon it crashed on the aviation ground, where it burst into flames and was destroyed.

An ambulance was immediately rushed to the spot, but no one was found with the plane. The officer commanding the airdrome, still unconvinced that none of his men was missing, ordered a roll call to be taken which showed that all the officers and men were present.

The explanation was given by the mechanic who was getting the airplane ready for flight. He had started the propeller and as he turned to inform the pilot that everything was in order he accidentally opened the petrol lever, thus setting the airplane in flight.

24 AGRICULTURAL FELLOWSHIPS GIVEN

NEW YORK (AP)—Awards of 24 new fellowships in agricultural economics and rural sociology, made possible by a five-year grant of $150,000 to enable students to fit themselves for research through study at graduate schools in various sections of the country, were announced June 7 by the Social Science Research Council.

RUMANIA BEGINS TO REGARD CRISIS MORE SOBERLY

Coalition Government Seen Doomed to Fail—King Has No 'Magic Scepter'

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—It is becoming clear King Carol was not brought back to Bucharest by politicians, and people are beginning to wonder whether the forces which brought him back will not assume charge of the Government.

The time of flag-waving, speech-making, cannon-booming and parading in a holiday mood caused by the dramatic return of the Prince and his immediate elevation to the throne has passed. The nation, which enthusiastically proclaimed him as the savior of the country and the founder of a new era of concord, honesty and prosperity, expects action, but the translation of the nation's desire into deeds is proving extremely difficult.

The Liberal party, the most powerful economic and social organization in the country, seems united and disciplined in spite of certain defections and is uncompromisingly opposed to the new régime. The most pronounced political supporters of the new King are comparatively unimportant job-seekers with small followings and insignificant small groups which have long worked for a dictatorship.

Efforts to form an effective concentration government seem doomed to failure, since even if Prof. Nicholas Iorga of the National Party, Nichola Lupu of the dissident Peasant Party, and General Averescu of the Peoples Party join Juliu Maniu in a new Cabinet, they represent almost nothing in the country at large and will make such a government, it is felt, the weakest and most unpopular Rumania has yet had. The people are beginning to see King Carol has no magic scepter wherewith to bring into being a new situation.

With the reaccession of King Carol to the throne, it is felt here that the younger generation in Rumanian politics will take the reins of the nation in the hope of speeding up the adoption of a more democratic régime. The atmosphere in the capital is jubilant, with the city wide-awake but unexcited.

King Carol is busy interviewing possible candidates for the premiership, beginning with Dr. Maniu, but it is believed that a few days will be necessary for the formation of a new government. His first decree was a recognition of the acts of the regency, thus indicating that he and his advisers have no intention of making violent constitutional changes.

The Liberal Party had a stormy meeting on June 9, resulting in the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Baldwin Stands Firm Against Food Tax Policy

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Stanley Baldwin, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, after long hesitation has taken the plunge into the chilly waters of economic orthodoxy by declaring definitely against the policy of food taxes advocated by a number of his protectionist followers to help the farmer.

He said at Glemham Park, Suffolk, on June 9, "Protection if placed so as to be of any use to the farmer must give higher prices but there again you have a predominant urban area in England today and it would be madness to dream at the present time of getting the industrial districts to vote for such protection for agriculture as would enable agriculture to prosper by means of higher prices. We have ruled that out. So you come down to some other form of assistance.

"Fortunately, by safeguarding (placing a tariff upon selected manufactured articles) we shall be able to get fresh revenue and it is only fair that some of that revenue should be used to benefit agriculture in the only way in which I consider agriculture can be benefited. It always seems to me that the key to the situation in agriculture lies in wheat.

"I am convinced that unless wheat survives, agriculture cannot survive. Therefore I have come to the conclusion the first thing to be done is to give an undertaking that one of the first things we shall do when we come into office is to fix a guaranteed price of wheat of milling quality, a price sufficient to enable wheat to be produced remuneratively on ordinary lines."

House Delves Into Activities of 'Reds'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The first Congressional investigation of Communism in 13 years was launched here when the special committee of the House began an inquiry that will last all summer At the first meeting the full committee was present, consisting of Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), New York, chairman; John E. Nelson (R.), Maine; Carl G. Bachmann (R.), West Virginia; Edward E. Eslick (D.), Tennessee, and William J. Driver (D.), Arkansas.

The committee will take testimony from executive branches of the Government in preliminary hearings, beginning with the Department of Justice, the State Department, the Labor Department and other agencies which have come in contact with the matter

The Rev. Edmund A. Walsh was the first witness and described the early days of the Soviet as he saw them as a member of the American relief mission. The witness charged that American agitators are now being trained in Russian schools.

Looks Out Upon India and Future Government

SIR JOHN SIMON

Head of British Statutory Commission Which Has Spent Two and a Half Years Studying Conditions in Country.

British Ships and Soldiers Sent to India

Situation Along Border in Peshawar District More Hopeful

BOMBAY, India (AP)—Encouraged by reports that the War Office had dispatched troops and warships to India, harassed officials assumed a more hopeful attitude toward a situation in the Peshawar district which was regarded as critical.

With their hands full coping with the passive resistance campaign for which Mahatma Gandhi is interned at Yeroda prison, Poona, Indian Government officials surveyed the reported massing of thousands of Afridis beyond Khyber Pass, on the fringe of the northwest frontier.

The Afghan tribesmen, alarmed by repeated bombing raids of British airmen, when some 5000 projectiles were dumped on them in their mountain retreats, were said to be swarming through the district.

Advices from London indicated that the third destroyer flotilla and a Lincolnshire regiment were on the way and there was hope of another contingent leaving soon. How soon actual mobilization in India would take place hinged upon developments in Peshawar.

Commission Insults India, Swarajist Paper Asserts

BOMBAY (AP)—The attitude of the Swarajist press June 10 to the report of the Simon commission on Indian statutory reform was illustrated best by the headline in the Bombay Chronicle: "Simon Commission Insults India."

The newspaper, an organ of the India National Congress, says: "The report is infinitely worse than its critics feared."

The Times of India, leading English daily in the Empire, remarks that the unanimity of the report is a good omen. The paper observes that it provides a comprehensive survey and review of the peoples' conditions throughout the land.

Indian Liberal comment on the Simon Commission report was severely critical.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, president of the Liberal Federation, said that reading between the lines he was tempted to believe that the recommendations still to be made will be such as to give India as little as possible, and to keep Great Britain's hold upon her as long as she can.

Sir Chimanlal Setalbad, member of the Bombay Council, said it was fairly clear that the commission's recommendations would be of a character which would never satisfy Indian national aspirations.

H. P. Mody, president of the Mill Owners' Association, said he was certain that the recommendations would have to be of a most advanced character if they were to receive the slightest consideration in the country.

All-India Congress Urges Disobeying of Ordinances

ALLAHABAD, India (AP)—The All-India Congress working committee after four days' deliberation, with Pandit Motilal Nehru in the chair, adopted June 10 resolutions calling upon Indians to extend their civil disobedience to the two new ordinances of the Viceroy, Lord Irwin.

These ordinances are those which make boycotting and picketing illegal and which make punishable instigation of non-payment of taxes.

The working committee urged that they be disobeyed publicly with calm unflinching courage and by strict observance of non-violence. The committee especially advised young people to carry on with redoubled vigor peaceful picketing of liquor shops, foreign cloth shops, and the social boycott.

MEMORIAL TO GERMAN 'SUB' CREWS UNVEILED

KIEL, Germany (AP)—A monument commemorating deeds of German submarine crews during the World War was unveiled June 10 on the banks of Kiel Bight in the presence of a large crowd of Army and Navy veterans and other patriotic bodies.

The monument consists of a column surmounted by a spread eagle. It carries the inscription: "One hundred and ninety-nine submarines and 5132 heroes perished in the World War, 1914-1918."

INDIA TO STEP CAUTIOUSLY TO SELF-RULE

Simon Report Reassuring to Those Supporting British Authority

CONDITIONS STUDIED IN FIRST VOLUME

Recommendations of Changes in Administration to Follow in Later Publication

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The first section of the long-awaited report of the Joint Statutory Commission, headed by Sir John Simon, which was expected to mark an important stage in the evolution of India, appeared on June 9, and although the commission's constructive recommendations are to be delayed for a fortnight longer, it is already apparent that in their view the realization of self-government by the Indian people must be, as in the past, cautious and gradual.

The report contains pronouncements which, it is expected, will be taken to confirm the pessimistic predictions by Indian Nationalists. However, it is intensely reassuring to those who fear the relaxation of British authority.

Findings of the commission are unanimous. Explaining the reasons for making the report in two volumes, the commission says: "The problems connected with the future constitutional development of India are of such complexity and importance that we are unwilling to see our proposals for their treatment thrown into the arena of discussion and controversy before there has been time to examine and digest the survey of the present position on which our recommendations are based, and in the light of which we believe them to be justified. If the account we have given in Volume I is just and fair, we believe that our recommendations in Volume II will be found to be wise and necessary."

Autonomy Must Come Slowly

The commission, which has been carrying on its investigations for 2½ years, was appointed under a Conservative Government. Its chairman is the Liberal jurist and statesman, Sir John Simon, assisted by Lord Burnham, Conservative newspaper proprietor; Lord Strathcona, a Conservative capitalist of Canadian origin; C. G. Cadogan, Conservative member of Parliament; Vernon Hartshorn, a prominent member of the Labor Party; Col. G. R. Lane-Fox, Conservative member of Parliament, and Maj. C. R. Atlee, Labor member of Parliament.

The first volume is of first class moment. It contains the commission's summary of the evidence it has taken in the course of its prolonged investigations in India. It also indicates in great detail the considerations it has found to be dominant ones.

The report, in fact, is intended to be a responsible judge's summing up of the evidence in a trial where the issue to be determined is no less than that of the political future of a continent nearly as large and diversified as Europe.

The main point which the commission brings out in the volume now published is that autonomy in India can only be attained by slow development. The commission finds in effect that no short cut is possible in pressing forward in Britain's long declared and still maintained policy of "the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire."

Agriculture Predominates

The commission emphasizes the predominantly rural character of the Indian population. It says that "any quickening of general political judgment, any widening of rural horizons beyond the traditional and engrossing interests of weather, water, crops and cattle, with the round of festivals and fairs and family ceremonies and dread of famine and flood—any change from these immemorial preoccupations of the average Indian villager is bound to come very slowly indeed."

The report goes on to discuss one by one the whole series of other factors affecting the problem. It thus deals with such burning problems as those presented by 70,000,000 Moslems, 40,000,000 "untouchables," and 600 semi-independent Princes who all regard with intense suspicion any system which would place their fortunes in the hands of an elected majority.

Hindu-Moslem Problem Difficult

Referring to Hindu-Moslem friction, the report mentions that this "has not diminished since the reforms" (constitutional changes for giving partial autonomy which have been in force in India since 1920). It also says that it will be necessary "to devise a scheme which takes due account of Muhammadan predominance where it is found to occur and at the same time to provide adequate representation where Moslems are in a minority."

The report continues: "We are fully alive to the arguments against communal (Moslem or Hindu alone) representation, but we cannot think that is the effective cause of this deplorable friction. At the same time we are no less clearly convinced that separate communal electorates serve to perpetuate political divisions on purely communal lines, and have every sympathy with those who look forward to the day when a growing sense of common citizenship and a

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

FARMER-BANKERS COÖPERATION IS MUCH STRESSED

United States Financial Leaders Continue Session in Quebec

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUEBEC, Que.—Evidence of an increasing and mutually profitable coöperation between the farmer and banker was stressed at the opening here of the annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association by its president, William K. Payne, president of the Cayuga County National Bank of Auburn, N. Y., and Dan H. Otis, director of the agricultural commission of the American Bankers' Association.

"The agricultural work of our association," explained Mr. Payne, "is based on the idea of bringing the farmer into close contact with his banker and with the representatives of the state agricultural college to the end that he may be encouraged to conduct his business on sound economic and scientific principle. We have kept aloof from the movement to solve the farm problem through government agencies."

After quoting figures showing that averaging a five-year period the United States produces annually wheat valued at over $950,000,000, corn over $2,000,000,000, oats $57,000,000, potatoes $416,000,000, cotton $360,000,000, and from other crops close to $4,000,000,000, making a grand total of over $5,000,000,000 annually coming from agricultural products, Mr. Otis declared that "unfortunately with the average yield of these crops there is not sufficient profit over the cost of producing to enable the farmer to have a satisfactory income." If full advantage, however, were taken of scientific methods and improved machinery, the profits in all branches of farming could be stepped up 100 per cent.

In indicating what bankers might do to help agriculture he paid tribute to the work of the agriculturl committee of the New York Bankers' Association, which now has what is known as a county key banker appointed for each agricultural county who furnishes the means by which it is possible to capitalize on the work that has been done by the bankers in furnishing funds, in holding agricultural meetings and conducting banker-farmer tours.

John J. Driscoll of Philadelphia, speaking on "Facts and Factors in Bank Management" urged a fair salary, commensurate with ability, for all employees of banks and condemned as harmful to banking in general the practice of striving for growth at the expense of competitors.

The Bank for International Settlements for settling the reparation problem was highly commended by the president of the association, who saw in it "an effective means of distributing the huge sums involved without undue disturbance, and at the same time becoming neither subservient to the political control of any one of the interested nations, nor a competitive menace to central banks or bankers doing an international business."

He also touched on group banking, pointing out that already over 8 per cent of United States banks, controlling over 18 per cent of the country's banking resources were under group or chain management. These banks he said have $30,000,000,000 of the $58,000,000,000 total loans and investments.

The convention decided to present the name of Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York at the forthcoming convention of the American Bankers' Association at Cleveland for the office of second vice-president, "in recognition of his splendid record in that association."

RUMANIA BEGINS TO REGARD CRISIS MORE SOBERLY

(Continued from Page 1)

resignation of George Bratianu, a Liberal deputy of the younger generation, and nephew of Vantila Bratianu, leader of the party. George Bratianu sought and failed to persuade the party to renounce its hostility toward King Carol. It is felt that many younger Liberals are likely to join in the formation of a new group.

Vintila Bratianu has issued a manifesto denouncing Carol's return as a coup d'état, but it is evident that the old Liberals and the entourage which caused Carol's exile will make up the only serious opposition the returned ruler has to overcome. General Nicolanu, for many years chief of the Bucharest police and a Liberal protégé, was displaced this morning, and decrees are threatened against several Liberals who have pronounced against King Carol.

King Carol Recalls Rumanian Minister From Post in Paris

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Constantin Diamandy, Rumanian Minister to France, has been recalled as one of the first acts of King Carol. This action on the part of the new régime in Rumania was not entirely unexpected since Mr. Diamandy belongs to the Liberal Party which is showing itself reluctant to pledge its support to the new King. Moreover, it was his duty while the Prince was in France to exercise certain surveillance over his movements which could hardly have endeared him to the present monarch. The only surprise felt in Paris at his prompt recall is at the suddenness of the move. It is hoped that this does not indicate that party antagonism will be intensified or even retained in Rumania under the new régime.

France could not be indifferent to the dramatic developments which have just transpired in Bucharest. Rumania occupies a position of too great importance in the Little Entente for the French Government, which is its patron, to ignore any important changes there. French comments are inclined at present to be cautious, awaiting further developments.

The hope is generally expressed that the new ruler will give evidence of having gained increased wisdom from past experience and rule his country in the interests of the nation as a whole rather than as leader of any party. He is expected to take a firm stand against any Russian intrigue or provocation in Bessarabia.

Concerning the formation of a new Rumanian government, the Temps in a leading article remarks: "Good sense indicates that it is important to call to power a cabinet of national union which in a sincere spirit of reconciliation and concord will preside over the new elections."

King Already Orders Enemies' Prosecution

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—King Carol professed on June 10 to have forgotten the activities of political enemies against him while he was in exile in France, but he moved quickly to punish those of his enemies who committed new offenses.

Learning that Dr. C. Angelescu, who was Minister of Education in the last Liberal Cabinet of V. and J. Bratianu, had spoken disrespectfully of him at a Liberal meeting on the previous day, King Carol ordered him prosecuted immediately.

Dr. Kostinescu, Mayor of Bucharest, and Dr. Demetrescu Braila, former Minister of Health, likewise were ordered prosecuted for similar offenses. Their party, named Liberal, but actually ultra-conservative, was said to have voted on June 9 not to support the monarchy, although not suggesting revolution.

In contrast to the moves to suppress objectionable political enmity King Carol ordered that all charges of a pardonable nature—both political and growing out of temper caused by extreme distress—against 20,000 persons still accountable for military offenses during the World War, be quashed.

After a two-hour conference with the King, Juliu Maniu told the press that while he was not yet intrusted with the formation of the Government he felt that he could find colleagues within 24 hours among his own party. His words were considered significant that he would head the new régime.

The King while busy working on the formation of a new cabinet, is at the same time trying for a reconciliation with Princess Helen.

The Associated Press was told that efforts are now in progress to bring about a reconcilation of a more than formal nature between King Carol and Princess Helen who divorced him two years ago.

Soviet Press Unfavorable to King Carol's Return

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—King Carol's accession to the Rumanian throne excites considerable interest and unfavorable comment here.

The interest is explained by the fact that the Soviet Union has a common frontier with Rumania and has an unsettled dispute regarding Bessarabia, while the Pravda explains the unfriendly reaction of Soviet public opinion to this change by attributing King Carol's accession to French support, commenting "the purpose of the overturn is clear. International imperialism and its Rumanian vassals need a military fascist power which would prepare the way against the Soviet Union and guarantee the necessary order and tranquillity in the rear of the anti-Soviet army."

Poland Sends Reply in Soviet Bomb Case

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The Polish Government has replied to the note from Antonov Ovseenko, Soviet Ambassador to Warsaw, communicated to the Polish Government in connection with the bomb discovered in the Soviet Embassy, April 26.

The Soviet note charged that persons guilty of this attempted outrage were not revealed, while there was no information suggesting that early discoveries in this field were likely. It declared "the Soviet Government expected that energetic and effective measures would be taken to check criminal activity of those elements in Poland which systematically endeavor to provoke serious complications in Soviet-Polish relations," and ended with a request for information regarding the bomb case and about measures taken by the Polish Government to protect the Embassy against further criminal attacks.

The Polish Foreign Minister, August Catesky, in reply, assures the Soviet Ambassador that an investigation will proceed in hastened tempo, notwithstanding technical difficulties hitherto encountered, and adds that the Polish Government recognizes its obligation to guarantee the safety of Soviet diplomatic representatives.

The Izvestia considers this answer "cannot dissipate uneasiness, and lack of comprehension by the Soviet public regarding the strange behavior of Polish investigating organs." The Soviet press reacts with special indignation to the suggestion of certain Polish newspapers that Soviet agents placed the bomb in the Embassy to discredit the Polish Government.

HOUSE FAVORS CHANGE IN POWER COMMISSION

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reorganization of the Federal Power Commission, recommended last December by President Hoover, was approved June 9 by the House with passage of the Senate bill to displace the three Cabinet members with an independent commission of five members. The vote was 201 to 17.

The measure goes back to the Senate for consideration of House amendments most important of which was one increasing the membership of the new commission from three to five.

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LEAGUE SOCIETIES DISCUSS VITAL ISSUES AT GENEVA

Disarmament, Palestine, and European Union Debated at Congress

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The annual congress of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies concluded with a heavy day on June 9 when a series of resolutions were discussed, three of the most interesting being those concerning Palestine, disarmament and the United States of Europe. There was a lively discussion on each of these questions.

The resolution concerning Palestine condemned any attempt to bring about changes by violence, whether as regards the mandate policy or methods of administration, and called on all communities in Palestine, as well as on the League of Nations, to do their utmost to improve the relations between different sections of the population.

This resolution was adopted after the Jewish delegation had made a statement and a telegram had been received from the Arab delegation protesting against the establishment of a Jewish national home.

Concerning disarmament a resolution presented by Henri Rollin, Belgium, was adopted declaring that no convention would be satisfactory which did not reduce war budgets, military material and personnel and length of service and provide efficient means of control.

A long discussion ensued on the question of a European federal union. The French delegate, Jean Hennessy, former French Minister to Berne, presented a resolution to the effect that such a union should be calculated to avoid numerous cases of war. Count Bernstorff, Germany, expressing sympathy with the Briand memorandum, said it required close examination to assure that no hindrance was caused to the work of the League of Nations.

Madame Bakker van Bosse, the Dutch delegate, said that Holland was "opposed in principle" to the formation of a federal organization of European states, though favorable to a closer collaboration between European states.

Sir Walter Napier, Great Britain, recalling that the congress had already decided to institute a special commission to study the Briand plan, offered an amendment which, while noting a considerable movement of opinion in favor of a system of regular coöperation between states, which even if limited to certain regions of the world might if an integral part of the League of Nations tend to eliminate numerous causes of conflict, recommended a careful study of the Briand proposition.

This was supported by the Swiss delegate, William Martin, who feared that prejudice might be caused by the Briand plan to the working of the League of Nations and he rallied to the Dutch viewpoint, while Prof. Giannini said that Italy might join an organization of European states provided it took into account legitimate interests and aspirations of all peoples. Eventually the British amendment, having been accepted by the French delegation, was adopted.

Other leading resolutions adopted by the congress included one suggesting the calling by Governments of national education conferences such as already held in certain countries and also the convocation in 1931 of an international teachers congress under the auspices of the League of Nations with the view of coördination in all countries in the teaching of ideas relative to the League.

The suggestion was further made that the League of Nations and the International Labor Office call an international conference to discuss the problem of unemployment.

Dr. Joseph Limburg, Holland, was re-elected president for two years, and it was decided to form an auxiliary office and federation at Geneva, while maintaining a secretariat at Brussels. Next year's congress will be held in Budapest.

Geneva Drafts Pacts on Three Labor Subjects

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The fourteenth session of the International Labor Conference opened here, June 10, with 354 delegates representing 51 states attending. There were only three absentees, Argentina, Salvador and Abyssinia. As Norway, though not officially represented, sent an observer, Mexico also sent an observer for the first time.

Apart from the usual examination of industrial conditions throughout the world based on the report of the director of the labor office, there are three main questions on this year's agenda: One—general prohibition of forced labor and its humane regulation in such exceptional cases as the public interest may make necessary; two—hours of work of salaried employees; three—hours of work in coal mines.

Draft conventions have been prepared, one on each of these subjects for discussion by the conference.

The conference elected as president for the present session Prof. Ernst Mahaim, Belgian Government representative, whose election was proposed by Miss Margaret Bondfield, British Labor Minister.

Professor Mahaim, who is a former Minister of Industry and Labor in Belgium, has long been a member of the governing body of the International Labor Office and is professor of international law at Liége University.

In his opening speech he examined the work of the International Labor Organization during the 10 years of its existence. "It is something," he said, "to have obtained 29 conventions and 33 recommendations. It will possibly be said that 390 ratifications is small but the chairman of the governing body, Arthur Fontaine, has shown that this represents 62 per cent of the reasonable possibilities which is certainly a satisfactory proportion."

He attached more importance, however, to the relations which the whole world maintains with the International Labor Office, to its authority and its confirmed and growing reputation.

BANKER ASKS LIMIT ON 'GROUP' PURCHASE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Opposition to establishment of new banks by group systems in communities already adequately served, and to the establishment of branches outside of metropolitan districts, was expressed June 10 before the House Banking Committee by Elmer E. Adams, president of the First National Bank, of Fergus Falls, Minn.

Mr. Adams said he was not opposed, however, to the acquisition of existing banks by the group systems, and that "individual banks which are on their feet have no fear of being unable to compete successfully with group banks unless unfavorable legislation is passed."

BRITISH TRADES UNIONS CONFER IN MANY CITIES

Proposals Outlined to Make Million New Jobs for Unemployed

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Several trades union congresses held their regular meetings in various parts of the British Isles over the Whitsuntide holidays.

At the National Union of General and Municipal workers' biennial congress held in Belfast Arthur Hayday, M. P., acting president, decried rationalization under the capitalist system as tending to dehumanize industry and make the dominant thought that of profit-making.

But under proper control, Mr. Hayday added, "rationalization could become a great agency for improving the condition of mankind." In order to reduce unemployment, Mr. Hayday proposed a 40-hour working week at the present rates of wages, a minimum annual holiday of two weeks with pay, pensions at 65 and raising the school age to 15.

He declared that the grant of holidays would alone make 500,000 additional jobs and pensions would make a further 500,000.

United Commercial Travelers Association meeting at Blackpool praised American methods of boosting sales and said that Great Britain still had much to learn from the United States in this respect.

The Tailors and Garment Workers Conference in London complained of the extent to which minimum rates of pay were evaded by employers, and called on the Government to appoint more inspectors to see that the regulations are carried out.

Voting on a motion to exclude Communists from holding office in the organization was evaded by calling for the next motion before the discussion was completed.

Brass and metal mechanics complained of the amount of unemployment among youths between 20 and 25.

The biennial conference of the boot and shoe operatives union meeting in Bournemouth announced their intention of pressing their cases for a 44-hour week. The delegates also expressed their indignation at conditions in certain London boot factories on which a report was recently drawn up alleging "total disregard of national agreements" as to sanitation, overcrowding, and rates of wages.

W. R. Townley in his presidential address said that the report had "caused consternation in the minds of all decent people." He added that employees are determined if necessary to use the strike weapon to compel improvements.

HOOVER'S AID SOUGHT BY POSTAL WORKERS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The aid of President Hoover in securing passage of the 44-hour week for the postal employees' bill was sought June 9 by a group of laborers headed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Asserting that postal field employees were on a 48-hour weekly working schedule, as against a 42-hour week for many other groups of government employees, the delegation said the postal workers were entitled because of increased productivity to shorter working hours.

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CO-OPERATORS IN BRITAIN MEET SEVERE CENSURE

Alliance With Labor Has Cost Them Independence, They Are Told

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, Eng.—Keen criticism of the British coöperative movement for subordinating economics to politics was voiced by Henry J. May, secretary of the International Coöperative Alliance, and retiring president of the English Coöperative Congress, at the annual meeting of the latter, which opened here June 9.

Mr. May declared the coöperators had sacrificed their political independence by allying their movement to the Labor Party, and gave as an illustration the undeniable fact that no coöperators had been heard putting the case for the consumer during the discussion of the Coal Bill.

Mr. May's criticisms led to numerous hostile interruptions, but the speaker stuck to his guns and later proceeded to make other unpalatable remarks condemning so-called mutuality clubs—buying goods on the installment system.

Another critic of these institutions declared the indebtedness of such societies had increased by £854,000 in two years and was now over £2,500,000. He added, "They have not even the merit of abolishing ordinary credits which have increased nearly £1,000,000 in two years and now stand at £4,250,000." Other speakers defended mutuality trading as a legitimate way of meeting post-war poverty.

Finally the discussion was closured by Thomas Liddle, Mr. May's successor as president of the congress, without passing any resolution.

Reporting on the work done in coöperative movement since the preceding Congress, the Central Board of the Union wrote of its pride in recording that in a year of financial instability the coöperative movement had been unshaken. Whilst small investors have seen their money frittered away on "paper" enterprises and untrustworthy trusts, coöperative savings and capital had remained gilt-edged securities, stable, safe, justly remunerative, socially useful, and independent of vagaries of financial privateers or the panics of the stock exchanges.

Looking beyond national boundaries the Central Board said the internation structure of some monorolies surely pointed the danger of relying solely upon a vague nationalization of industries which had, in fact, already passed into possession of the invisible empire of international finance. "Even an Empire is not big enough. The protagonists of Empire Free Trade, whom coöperators will greet only as disguised Protectionists, can, on their own ground, be discounted.

"An Empire is not enough for the Coöperative Commonwealth, and, while the British Coöperative Movement has done more for the establishment of effective trade relations in staple commodities between the Dominions and Great Britain than the loudest Empire orators, coöperators recognize that no ties of blood, race or sentimental kinship can claim prior consideration to the common ties of universal human coöperation. International cartels must be counterbalanced by international coöperative commerce, and the sooner the movement realizes the desperate urgency of pooling coöperative productive resources and sources of raw materials, the more hopeful will be the prospect before us."

WOMEN PLEDGE ACTIVE SUPPORT OF NAVAL PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

and has telegraphed to President Hoover commending him for his efforts to obtain prompt action by the Senate.

There was a lone protest from the floor when Mrs. Ben Hooper of Wisconsin, national chairman of international relations, asked for adoption of the resolution, Mrs. Fred Eric of Pennsylvania asking, "Why is there this effort to stampede the Senate into action?" and adding "the Senate is a deliberative body and should have an opportunity fully to consider this measure by which the United States surrenders sovereignty and accepts an inferior position for the defense of the country."

Road Resolution Defeated

Mrs. Hooper's reply was that the Senate has "had every opportunity to understand the treaty and learn it by heart."

Colorado club women won a reconsideration of the resolution defeated earlier in the convention asking the Federal Government to build a road and trail system to the new Lindbergh Peak, but the resolution was again defeated by a vote of 333 to 277 after arguments had been offered that this would establish a precedent for other sections of the country to ask for similar grants.

The delegates approved a resolution asking for appropriations for the Federal Home Economics Bureau in order to make investigations into standards for household equipment, the appointment of a federal commission to study the problems of delinquent women in Alaska and the maintenance of the present high standards for national parks.

By a vote of 166 to 145 the delegates defeated a proposal to take the handling of the federation's trust funds away from the board of trustees and put them into the charge of a bonded committee of three.

Glimpse Into Movieland

Sidelights on what goes on behind the camera in movieland were given by Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, public relations representative for the Motion Picture Producers and Exhibitors Association, who made the women laugh over the problems of staging a production and sigh over block booking, salacious advertising and children attending the wrong kind of pictures.

Block booking is an unpleasant phase of the motion picture industry, in the opinion of Mrs. Winter, but she cautioned the women against permitting local exhibitors to "alibi" when confronted by objections to certain films.

"The exhibitor may return the objectionable film at small cost," said Mrs. Winter, "but too often he has reason to believe that it will draw a large audience and uses block booking as the excuse for retaining it."

Film Report Accepted

Maryland women who have been circulating literature opposing "commercial or industrial organizations using or attempting to use the general federation, its officers, committees or members as advertising mediums for commercial projects" were present at the motion picture luncheon at which Mrs. Winter spoke and Mrs. Ambrose Diehl of Pennsylvania, chairman of motion pictures, presided, but they made no attempt to obtain the floor there and when Mrs. John H. Sippel of Maryland, the federation president, called twice for discussion of Mrs. Diehl's report in the general session there was silence, followed by unanimous acceptance of the report.

Mrs. Winter spoke again at an evening mass meeting sharing the time with Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt of California, national chairman of education, who spoke on twentieth century education and its new perspectives.

The organization of a committee of young housewives to determine what specifications have been established for household equipment, what research is underway in government laboratories for the establishment of such standards, and for what classes of household equipment there is the greatest need of standards was recommended by Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman of Colorado, chairman of the American home, who shared with Mrs. William R. Alvord of Michigan, chairman of publicity, the time on two sessions of the convention.

Children's Financial Plan

A financial plan for every family in which children shall have equal authority with adults was urged by Dr. Josephine L. Peirce of Ohio, chairman of family finance.

Curb markets, centers for the sale of handmade articles, leadership schools, demonstrations of labor saving devices, and a study of state statutes on willing property were on the program recommended by Mrs. Sheldon L. Toomer of Alabama, chairman of home extensions.

The re-election of Mrs. Sippel as president seemed assured with the announcement of one ticket by Mrs. Charles J. Reeder of New York, chairman of the nominating committee.

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Massachusetts, Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson of Oklahoma and Mrs. Henry C. Taylor of Iowa are the other nominees for reëlection, the only new name on the ticket being that of Mrs. Edward Hammett of Wisconsin to succeed Mrs. H. G. Reynolds of Kentucky, whose term of office as treasurer has expired.

The final report of the credential committee shows a registration of 1134 delegates.

BOULDER DAM LEASES VALID, MITCHELL SAYS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, announced, June 9, that William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, had rendered an opinion that the Boulder Dam power contracts were valid and binding. The opinion was returned at the request of President Hoover. It was transmitted to the House Committee on Appropriations, where Dr. Wilbur's request for $10,660,000 to start construction work at the dam is pending. The committee took it under advisement.

The Attorney-General said that three contracts with power companies and municipalities in southern California, the validity of which was attacked by the Colorado River Commission for Arizona, fully meet with the requirements of the Boulder Dam Act.

AMERICAN LEGION TO VISIT WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Five thousand members of the American Legion, as well as members of the women's auxiliary, will visit Winnipeg in August, at the conclusion of the annual convention to be held in Crookston, Minn.

This year's delegation will represent some 27,000 members of the Minnesota section of the Legion. Invitations to attend the Canadian day of the convention at Crookston have been sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, J. D. McGregor; Col. Ralph Webb, president of the district command of the Canadian Legion; Mrs. Edith Rogers, member of the provincial Assembly, Dominion president of the Legion.

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ANTI-BILLBOARD LAW IN VIRGINIA TO BE ENFORCED

Highway Department to Warn Owners of Illegal Signs on Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Preparing for the going into effect on June 17 of a new anti-billboard law, Henry G. Shirley, State Highway Commissioner, has ordered an inspection of the State's highway routes so that persons who have erected offending structures may be notified to remove them by the time the new statute is operative. Failure to receive notice will not, however, prevent the application of the penalties of the act to its violators.

While the general anti-billboard bill, designed to prohibit ugliness as well as to promote safety along the highways, did not pass at the general assembly session of 1930, the Legislature at that session did enact a law aimed at advertising structures within 200 feet of the intersection of a highway or a railroad, or near curves of roads. It is this law which the State Highway Department is preparing to enforce. Like most statutes it goes into effect 90 days after final adjournment of the Legislature.

The act in question makes it a misdemeanor to "erect or maintain any billboard, advertising or other similar structures outside the corporate limits of a city or town within a radius of 200 feet from the point of intersection of any two or more public roads, or the intersection of a public road and a railroad, in the direction of the intersecting road or roads and railroads, or to erect or maintain any such billboard, advertising or other similar structure at or near any curve or bend in a public road, outside the corporate limits of any incorporated city or town in such manner as to obstruct the clear view, or cross the line of vision of pedestrians or persons in wheeled vehicles looking from one point to any other point on such road not more than 100 yards apart."

In the act is the following proviso: "The provisions of this act shall not limit or restrict the right of any common carrier to erect and maintain markers, of such design as may be approved by the corporation commission, at any point located off the right of way of any highway in this State, to designate stopping points, fare zones or schedules, nor shall it limit any ferry company or tollbridge company from erecting or maintaining direction markers or other advertisements, of such design as may be approved by the chairman of the State Highway Commission, located off the right of way of any highway in this State."

HOUSE VOTES TO BUY FAMOUS OLD LIBRARY

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Vollbehr collection of incunabula—3000 books printed before 1500 and including one of the three known surviving copies of the Gutenberg Bible—would be purchased for the Library of Congress under the Collins bill passed June 9 by the House and sent to the Senate.

Not a dissenting voice was heard against suspension of the rules and passage of the measure, which would authorize $1,500,000 for the purchase, though the Library Committee reported the bill without recommendation.

UTAH COPPER CUTS WAGES

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—The Utah Copper Company on June 2 posted a wage reduction, effective June 10, affecting all mine and mill employees. Workers receiving $4.50 a day and over will be cut 50 cents a day, and all those receiving less than that amount, 40 cents a day.

RUSSIAN COAL COMPETITION HITS AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Donetz Basin is suddenly turning up and winning away more American and Canadian markets. In 1928 Canada received only 6000 tons of Soviet coal; last year it was 117,404 tons. Noah Swayne, executive director of the Anthracite Institute, stated here that Soviet coal imports in February, 1930, in the United States were 137,000, or 6000 tons more than the entire Russian exportations to the United States in 1929. Already, contracts have been practically consumated that would endanger America's exports to the entire Canadian market, while by the end of the so-called "five-year plan" in 1933 the Donugol (Donetz Coal Trust) believes it can ship 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons annually to the American market.

Even though this would be a disastrous blow to the anthracite industry it might pass unnoticed except for the peculiar circumstances of the Russian Soviet state. In Russia the Government not only owns the mines but hires the men. Does this constitute "forced labor," under the terms of the federal anti-dumping act? Shall the Russian miner getting $1 a day and a food card, in the remote Donetz Basin, be prohibited from competing with the far-off American miner earning approximately $5 a day, under the terms of the Unfair Practices Act? The anthracite industry is in a dogged mood and is determined to press its case. There is every indication that permanent questions of American policy toward Russia will be settled on this first issue of its kind suddenly rearing its head in these rugged hills of anthracite.

The United Mine Workers of America have whole-heartedly thrown in their lot with their former antagonists, the coal operators. The organization asserts that the Soviet coal industry, being a government monopoly does not need to show a profit, and that Soviet miners are denied the right to unionize in the American sense, and denied the right to strike for higher wages or other cause. The Government controls the price of labor, hours of work, living conditions of the miners, and owns the mines and subsidizes transportation to the foreign market. Under such circumstances the question naturally arises, how is a capitalistic state to treat the product fo a Communistic country?

Will Fight for Jobs

Phillip Murray, international vice-president of the mine workers, asserts, "If Russia is permitted to ship its coal into this country below cost, as it has been doing for 17 months, it means the end of the anthracite industry. We working men will fight to the last ditch to protect our jobs."

One of the major problems is to decide whether the Soviet is selling coal "below cost." But how can this be determined when the industry is the State itself? Russia undoubtedly wants to establish credits in America to finance return shipments of machinery, and finds anthracite one of the most convenient forms of export. The Soviet coal industry being a government monopoly does not have to show a profit in the capitalistic sense of the word. Since the whole State is one gigantic industrial entity, coal may be sold merely as a by-product at any price that the Soviet sees fit!

It is declared that the freight rate from Port Mariupol, Russia, all the way to Boston, is now only $3.52 per ton. The distance is 7000 miles. The rail freight rate from Pennsylvania to Boston on anthracite is $4.38, the maximum haul being only 400 miles! Here again arises the charge of a Soviet subsidy.

Direct protests have been made against Soviet coal, to the Secretaries of the Treasury, Commerce and Labor by the Anthracite Institute, representing 97 per cent of the mines, and the Anthracite Coöperative Association, representing coal owners, workers and the public. Mr. Swayne, previously quoted, recently asserted that Soviet contracts with American distributors call for sale of Russian coal at $1 less than domestic anthracite prices, no matter what are the latter.

Roy C. Haynes, executive of the Anthracite Coöperation Association, stated that F X. Eble, Commissioner of Customs in the United States Treasury, has already made an investigation and has made a report favorable to the Pennsylvania industry to Mr. Mellon.

At present, anthracite coal imports are on the free list. Many other industries that face possible competition with Russia are now looking on this matter with deep interest, believing that upon it will ultimately be based matters of greater practical concern than diplomatic recognition itself.

[This is the last of three articles on the situation in the anthracite industry.]

'Red' Sees Soviet Only Power in 1940

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—L. M. Kaganovitch, Secretary, Moscow Communist Party committee, addressing a Moscow party conference June 9 declared the coming year would be the most difficult in accomplishing the five-year plan and would have decisive significance in determining the emergence of the Soviet Union as a great power.

He cited a foreign journalist who predicted that if Russia could stand the strain of the present years, by the year 1940 there would be only two great powers: the Soviet Union and the United States. Mr. Kaganovitch added "the journalist hopes that 1940 will see two great powers but we are convinced it will see only one great world power, the Union of Socialistic Soviet Republics."

Mr. Kaganovitch, like all Communist leaders, attached great importance to the alleged industrial crisis in the United States, saying in this connection, "the present crisis in America is not an ordinary routine crisis. It is a crisis shaking all the foundations of capitalism."

BELGIANS GO HOME FOR CELEBRATIONS

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The Red Star liner Belgenland arrived in Antwerp June 9 carrying 750 Belgian residents of the United States who have come to participate in centenary celebrations of the country's independence.

Among them are some who have been living in the United States 20 years. The Mayor of Antwerp welcomed the party, which would find, he said, a restored and prosperous Belgium. Jules Leroux, Belgian vice-consul, replied and stressed the fact that Belgians are warmly welcomed in the United States.

CHILE TO IRRIGATE 9,980,000 ACRES MORE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A huge irrigation project involving the expenditure of $60,000,000 during the next five years, making 9,980,000 acres of heretofore arid land available for farming purposes, was announced by the Government June 9.

The area of irrigated land in Chile has gradually been extended since 1920 when there existed 3,700,000 acres under irrigation. In the past 10 years 599,400 acres were placed under irrigation, 514,300 of these being during the last year.

WIDE CHANGES ARE EXPECTED IN NEW SENATE

Ten of Present Body Already Off Rolls and Contests to Come

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—With only six of this year's 33 senatorial primary contests as yet decided, already 10 Senators have been stricken from the rolls of the next Congress.

Of the 10 retirements seven are voluntary withdrawals, an unusually heavy number, and three are outright defeats in primary elections. Of the 23 other Senators facing renomination, one, J. Thomas Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama, has been denied a place on the regular party ticket and must run as an independent in the November election, and five have the sharpest kind of competition.

The already heavy exodus and the certainty that the remaining primary contests and the November elections will see the elimination of from six to 10 other present incumbents is giving rise to the opinion among Senate leaders that this year's political operations will see as much as one-fifth of the present Senate replaced by new faces.

Those Senators already eliminated are: David A. Baird Jr. (R.), Senator from New Jersey, retired; William E. Brock (D.), Senator from Tennessee, retired; Charles S. Deneen (R.), Senator from Illinois, defeated for renomination; Frederick H. Gillett (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, retired; Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, retired; Arthur R. Gould (R.), Senator from Maine, retired; Lawrence C. Phipps (R.), Senator from Colorado, retired; Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, defeated for renomination; Patrick J. Sullivan (R.), Senator from Wyoming, retired; Joseph R. Grundy (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, defeated for renomination.

Of the six primary contests so far taken place the three Senators succeeding to renomination are: Charles L. McNary, (R.), Senator from Oregon, without a contest; Daniel F. Steck (D.), Senator from Iowa, also without party opposition, and William H. McMaster (R.), Senator from South Dakota, after a hot fight.

Both Mr. Steck and Mr. McMaster face stiff races in the election contest and one, and possibly both, may be eliminated in the final count.

Of the approaching primary contests those attracting most attention are: Maine, New Jersey, Montana, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Arkansas, Nebraska, Georgia, South Carolina. In each of these states with the exception of New Jersey, where the incumbent is retiring, the party contest of the sitting Senator is in doubt.

In the November senatorial elections the states where reversals may occur are: New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts, West Virginia, South Dakota, Colorado, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Iowa, Montana. With the exception of the last two states represented by Democratic Senators up for re-election, all the others have Republican incumbents.

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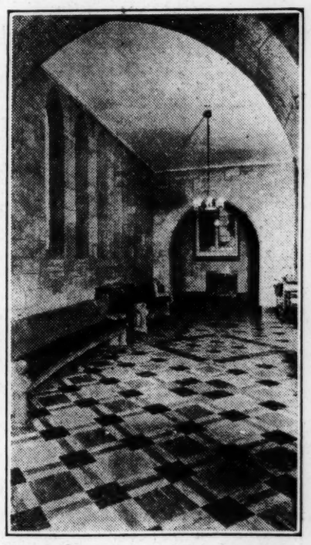

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Liquor Traffic's Venal Trail Leaped Every Legal Obstacle

Greed for Unjust Profits Led to Shocking Corruption and Frauds—Course in Alcohol Facts Urged—Disrespect for Law No New Thing

The author of this article supplementing the series, "Is Prohibition Worth Keeping?" is a specialist in historical research and in writing on historical subjects.

By W. J. DENNIS

Reasonable familiarity with the history of efforts to control the alcoholic liquor traffic in the days of its legalized activity refutes beyond question the supposition prevalent in some quarters that corruption of public servants and disrespect for law are new things fostered by the prohibition laws.

So plenteous is the evidence on this point, evidence showing the close association of liquor and venality, evidence showing the presence of a contraband traffic, however free the legal manufacture and sale may have been, that our methods of teaching history would appear deficient or partly futile if college students and straw voters swallow whole some of the assertions made by public men in attacks on prohibition.

The period from 1866 to 1876 immediately following the Civil War offers an illuminating comparison. The corruption and cynicism of that post-war period were strikingly similar to the present, but the rôle played by alcoholic beverage manufacture made it much worse in proportion to population and opportunities than the present situation.

Illicit Trade General

During that period illicit trade in alcohol beverages was the rule notwithstanding that whisky could be distilled legally under the payment of tax. The attempts of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to collect as much of the tax as possible have left authentic historical evidence of that fact. Bootleggers were taken for granted then and the corruption of officers was figured in as a part of the budget by distillers.

The difficulty of regulating the industry of distilling is illustrated by E. A. Rollins, commissioner, who said in his annual report for 1866:

"It requires a man of tried integrity to resist the flattering temptations of a corrupt distiller. Ten thousand dollars adroitly and wickedly expended may hide the manufacture of a thousand barrels of wine. . . . "

Collectors, gaugers, storekeepers and inspectors received an average of less than $2000 a year. By overlooking a few dray loads of liquors or falsely canceling a few sheets of stamps they could share with the distiller and make almost that much in a day.

The necessary sampling of liquors by gaugers and free access to all kinds of alcoholic drinks by the officers detailed at the distilleries, warehouses and rectifying plants tended toward habitual drinking. This not only obligated them to the owners of distilleries, but weakened their characters until they were not fit to represent the Government. This is an important fact to be remembered when government dispensaries are now proposed. In the same report Mr. Rollins continues:

"If an inspector has forgotten his duty in a single instance he is in the power of his purchaser for all subsequent transactions, becoming his constant protector and his ready witness against the government."

Stills in Garrets and Cellars

Although the greatest corruption was in connection with bonding in warehouses, the home distiller and family "bootlegger" afforded a great problem. The same report, which is typical for the period, says:

"Great numbers of small stills for the illicit manufacture of rum from molasses were secreted in the garrets and cellars of the most populous cities, while many of the recognized and licensed distilleries were run by night, their proprietors keeping fraudulent accounts of their consumption of grain and other vegetable substances, and the production of spirits and the sale or removal thereof to bonded warehouses."

That year an attempt was made to reach home brewers by trying to station an inspector at each place where the still had a capacity of 100 gallons a day, but it was not practicable. In the next annual report the same trouble of illicit distilling was again described.

One is astonished to find that the average market price for whisky and high wines, including tax (supposedly), was lower than the tax! The problem discussed by the annual reports was how to get the tax value out of the whisky seized from illegal distillers. A law passed in 1867 provided that whisky must bring the tax price at government sale or be destroyed.

The practice then grew for the distiller to send more and more of his taxable product to bonded warehouses, ostensibly hoping for a rise in prices but really to cloak frauds.

Cloak for Great Frauds

Using the bonding warehouse cloak for fraudulent sale constituted the greatest leak in the revenue, for a small amount of tax was actually paid in comparison with the output of distilleries.

Frauds came in reporting (in collusion with inspectors, gaugers and storekeepers) only the drayloads going to a bonding place while vastly more drayloads were being delivered for sale and not reported. Withdrawals and transfers were common blinds for this kind of fraud.

To keep up illegal selling a show of bonding had to be maintained, so naturally the warehouses would fill up and require emptying. They were frequently emptied clandestinely, by fraudulently canceled stamps, by pipe lines and by siphons. Many novel ways were devised to keep from paying the tax required for withdrawals for sale. Since the market price was usually far below the tax rate, it would often pay to give away the whisky in bond. Whole cargoes were offered for clandestine removals at the cost of the barrels, which was about six cents a gallon.

Picturesque things happened; for example, an old sailing vessel was once chartered at New York and the cargo (purchased at five cents a gallon) released from warehouses to be transferred in bond to a foreign customs house. In the process the whisky was siphoned out and sold and water substituted in the barrels. These and the ship were well covered by marine insurance so that when the ship was burned in a foreign harbor the net proceeds of the transactions was large.

Officers Subjected to Ridicule

It may be comforting to law officers today to know that in the days of legalized sale officers were subjected to ridicule also. Now our sensational papers try to give the status of belligerents to contrabandists and term officers "snoopers"; then they were termed "hirelings" by the illicit distillers and ignored by papers controlled by liquor interests.

If raids were made in New York, it was alleged that the "ring" in Philadelphia had prompted them and vice versa. Agents of the "rings" of western cities demanded that detectives and inspectors be kept in the east a "fair" share of the time. It was complained that these officers often came just to blackmail the brewers and distillers. The complaints were not made by the distillers, however, for the officers "split" the uncollected tax with them, but by the local collectors, who wanted all the fraudulent business.

Honest detectives were so harassed that it was difficult for the bureau to get men to take the positions; in fact, the name detective was changed to assistant collector to evade the odium manufactured against those officers.

In 1875, nearly 10 years after the Civil War, the Government was still endeavoring to collect the whisky tax. That year 24 distilling plants and 37 rectifying houses were seized and 50 United States gaugers and storekeepers were arrested for collusion in tax frauds. The commissioner says further:

"The evidence also shows the issue between July 1, 1874 and May 1, 1875 of fraudulent spirits by the duplication of 20,000 packages containing probably 1,200,000 proof gallons, and, by the aid of false gauging, to the additional amount of 1,000,000 proof-gallons. This, of course, is but a portion of the fraud actually committed, but in itself indicates the loss of tax to the Government in 10 months to an amount not less than $1,650,000.

Ringsters Brought to Trial

The crisis of national political shame came in 1876 although liquor was a powerful evil influence until wartime prohibition came. Attempted reform made a little headway in 1876 and that year the St. Louis ring was brought to trial. It was no worse than other great city rings, but received more notice owing to the connection of it with the White House. Union party men had seen little harm in raising campaign funds by dividing tax "hold-outs" with distillers. A corrupt practice grew up by which officials and distillers robbed the revenue of huge sums. Leopold Wirth, a rectifier of Milwaukee, testifying before the Congressional Committee on whisky frauds, June 7, 1876, said: "If a man wants to make $25,000 a year out of $1,000,000 he has got to steal $75,000 and keep $25,000 and the rest goes to officials and politicians, and to the government on incorrect measurements."

Another witness, Samuel Rindskopf, made a similar estimate, and added that distilling in all Wisconsin involved illegal practice.

When federal attorneys found the trail led apparently to a White House official, President Grant indorsed the papers, "Let no guilty man escape." More than 200 men were caught in the clean-up and the President's secretary was acquitted largely on the deposition of General Grant who said he had never seen anything wrong in his conduct. The chief of the St. Louis ring was convicted and spent a year and a half in prison at Jeferson City

Allowing much for exaggeration and politics, the state of corruption then was shameful. In the light of historical facts it is surprising that anyone now who even pretends to an education can charge that prohibition has brought corruption.

Record of Beer Similar

All the foregoing has related to legalized spirits. If one falls to wondering if, on the other hand, beer might be a very innocent beverage and industry, he should get from the document room of his library Senate Document No. 62 of the Sixty-sixth Congress, first session.

The Senate investigation summarized its findings as follows:

"With regard to the conduct and activities of the brewing and liquor interests, the committee is of the opinion that the record clearly establishes the following facts:

"1. That they have furnished large sums of money for the purpose of secretly controlling newspapers and periodicals.

"2. That they have undertaken to, and have frequently succeeded in controlling primaries, elections and political organizations.

"3. That they have contributed enormous sums of money to political campaigns in violation of the federal statutes and the statutes of several of the states.

"4. That they have exacted pledges from candidates for public office prior to the elections.

"5. That for the purpose of influencing public opinion they have attempted and partly succeeded in subsidizing the public press.

"6. That to suppress and to coerce persons hostile to, and to compel support for, them they have resorted to an extensive system of boycotting unfriendly American manufacturing and mercantile concerns.

"7. That they have created their own political organization in many states and in smaller political units for the purpose of carrying into effect their own political will and have financed the same with large contributions and assessments.

"8. That with a view of using it for their own political purposes they contributed large sums of money to the German-American Alliance.

Clubs and Societies Formed

"9. That they organized clubs, leagues and corporations of various kinds for the purpose of secretly carrying on their political activities without having their interests known to the public.

"10. That they have improperly treated the funds expended for political purposes as a proper expenditure of their business and consequently failed to return the same for taxation under the revenue laws of the United States.

"11. That they undertook through a cunningly conceived plan of advertising and subsidization to control and dominate the foreign language press of the United States.

"12. That they have subsidized authors of recognized standing in literary circles to write articles of their selection for many standard periodicals.

"13. That for many years a working agreement existed between the brewing and distilling interests of the country by the terms of which the brewing interests contributed two-thirds and the distilling interests one-third of the political expenditures used by the joint interests."

Of the thousands who "straw-voted" to tamper with the prohibitory statutes, how many voted informedly? History teaching in that measure needs to be strengthened. Perhaps not a college or university in the United States today offers a course in the history of alcoholic beverages or alcoholic jurisprudence. It is not that there is a dearth of material or that the subject lacks importance. A huge volume would be required to even catalogue the legal history of the case, to say nothing of the interesting attendant popular movements. It is time that history and political science departments do something. The voters of the United States wish to distinguish between selfish propaganda and facts.

Matchek Trial Ends In Croat Ovation

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—Cries of "Long live Matchek," "Long live Croatia!" punctuated the closing scenes of the treason trial of Dr. Vladko Matchek, president of the Croat Peasant Party, and a number of young Croatians, which has now ended after 35 sittings covering a period of nearly two months.

The chief lawyer for the defense, the distinguished Croat statesman, Dr. Anton Trumbitch, who also received an ovation, asserted in his final speech that the whole charge of terrorism against Dr. Matchek was completely without foundation, that police methods of extorting testimony were utterly intolerable, that the actions of the accused Croatian youths were not criminal conspiracy nor the result of terrorist organization but the spontaneous protest of a a number of conscientious Croatians against the provocative conduct of a handful of other Croatians seeking places in the new régime.

After Dr. Trumbitch finished, Dr. Mathcek spoke, reiterating his complete innocence and reasserting the Croatians' irrepressible desire for just treatment. The verdict will be pronounced June 14. Simultaneously with the conclusion of the Matchek trial Joseph Predavetz, vice-president of the Croat Peasant Party, was condemned to 2½ years' imprisonment by a local court because he presented inaccurate yearly balances for the party bank and coöperative society which he directed, thus causing them to go bankrupt.

'STILL BONE DRY,' G.O.P. LEADERS IN WASHINGTON SAY

(Continued from Page 1)

combined with insidious wet influences within the State. Others are equally emphatic in their reference to outside influence. This accusation was borne out by the attack upon Wesley L. Jones, United States Senator, and the inferential deprecation of Mr. Hoover with repudiation of national Republican measures in order to discredit a dry Administration. Local and state political issues received practically no attention in the stormy consideration of national "non-issues."

The attack on Mr. Jones was given excuse by the grand jury trial of prohibition administrators appointed by Mr. Jones, the trial having since resulted in an indictment of Roy Lyle, William Whitney and three others. Ever since the successful prosecution of the famous Olmstead liquor conspiracy four years ago, the wets have been calling for a federal investigation of the dry office in this district. It is alleged by those who seek to discredit Mr. Jones that he used his influence against investigation of these dry officials.

The attacks upon Mr. Jones have only served to rally Republican state forces to his support. Ira E. Shea, deputy master of the Washington State Grange, predicts that if "those who steam-rollered the Bellingham convention succeed in putting through their candidates on the un-Republican issues they declared at the convention, Wesley L. Jones will get the largest vote he has ever received."

Jones Support Strong

Mr. Jones comes up for re-election in two years and efforts to unseat him will need vigorous outside pressure in a state that has sent him to represent them continuously ever since 1889. For approximately 40 years, as an uncompromising and battling dry, he has, by his every re-election, expressed the sentiments of a dry constituency.

Valiant efforts to separate the ranks of the drys by getting prominent leaders to commit themselves against Mr. Jones because of his recent statement that he would abide by the result of a state referendum on dry modification, only received a hearty reaffirmation of their faith in his integrity as a dry.

While the indictment of dry leaders whom Mr. Jones appointed and in whom he has placed unqualified reliance is used as a weapon against him by wet leaders, it has not caused defection from the ranks of those who believe in his honesty of purpose.

Mr. Jones just as emphatically protests his faith in the indicted dry leaders. Of them he said, "I not only clothe these boys with the presumption of innocence which the law throws round them but I believe most sincerely in their innocence."

Denied Defense

Commenting on the grand jury trial where the dry administrators were not allowed to appear in their own defense and where evidence was taken largly from confessed and convicted bootleggers and rumrunners now serving prison or jail sentence, Mr. Jones said: "What inducement is there for honest law-upholding men to accept positions to aid in the enforcement of law if they are to be indicted on the testimony of those they convict of law violation, with the Government whose laws they are seekink to uphold refusing to give them an opportunity to be heard before authorities?"

While the indictment of Lyle and Whitney has shocked dry Washington, there are many who take the philosophical view expressed by the Hoquiam Washingtonian that "Facts will clear the air of a veritable fog of rumor, innuendo and political maneuvering which has proven demoralizing to many sincere supporters of prohibition and encouraging to enemies of dry legislation."

While both the issues of the federal grand jury indictments and the Republican State Convention revolve around Mr. Jones and prohibition, the repudiation of the World Court is resented both by stanch Hoover supporters and by the advocates of peace. The fact that this too was "put over" without permitting a roll-call vote is felt by most Republicans as relieving them of any duty to support the resolution.

The action of the state convention, which has raised such a flood of comment in press, pulpit and clubs, has served to rouse not only the drys but loyal Republicans to the insidious tactics and far-reaching ramifications of wet influences.

Pierce County Meeting Repudiates Wet Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—A resolution "to repudiate the attempted commitment of the Republican Party" in Washington to the "program of the liquor interests" was adopted at a meeting of about 750 citizens of Pierce County here, June 2.

The resolution condemned the "unit rule" by which delegates to the Republican State Convention were "deprived of their right to vote their individual rules."

A "dry majority of at least 150 votes" was committed to the wet plank in the Republican platform, as the result of the unit rule, the resolution declares. It adds that the political plank establishes a false impression of the attitude of the majority of Republicans in the State.

The resolution cites seven legislative acts which are declared to shed an accurate light upon the sentiment in Washington concerning prohibition. These are the state prohibition act of 1914, a previous local option law, defeat of the two brewer's hotel liquor bills in 1916; passage of the "bone dry" law by the State Legislature in 1917, approval of the bone dry law by adoption of a referendum measure at the general election in 1918 and ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"We stand by the Republican national platform," the resolution concludes," commend the President for his adherence thereto and pledge our united support in the defense of the prohibition laws and by every lawful means will endeavor to prevent their repeal."

SIX-HOUR DAY VOTED

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—A resolution calling for a six-hour working day as a means of partially reducing unemployment was adopted at the closing session June 7 of a congress of the Union Ferroviaria, one of the largest railwaymen's organizations in Argentina. The central committee of the union was instructed to persuade railroad companies to pay wages in gold or its equivalent.

Visitors to Ford Old-Fashioned Town to Lodge in Brick Colonial-Period Inn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich.—Pilgrims who visit the rare sanctuary of yesterday which Henry Ford is building here are to be welcomed in lodgings as quaintly different from the average hotel as "Greenfield," Mr. Ford's village of living history, is from the 1930 model American town.

A long building of red brick, its severe colonial lines softened by the green of a wide lawn against a background of tall trees, has been planned to house them. Antique pieces from the extensive Ford collection and careful copies of antiques are to furnish its low-ceiled parlors and airy guest chambers. The ballroom, on fete nights, will be merry with the tunes and steps of old country dances.

Plate and tableware in the dining room are as old-fashioned as the chairs and tables, in appearance and effect, if not in fact. The only concessions to modernity are made in the name of convenience, comfort and safety.

The engineers and experts who raised "Greenfield" almost overnight to serve as setting for the Golden Jubilee celebration of Thomas A. Edison's invention of the electric light, plan to build into it the atmosphere that made the picturesque inn of the early American colonies distinctive, and keep it intact in the presence of twentieth century luxury.

Three stories in height, it was designed by Albert Kahn, Inc., Detroit architect, for only 100 guest rooms, but its cost will be nearly $600,000 exclusive of furnishings. Its appointments, say officials in charge of the project, will surpass those of any other hotel of its size in the country. The site is a few rods from "Greenfield" and the group of historical buildings which contains the reproduction of Philadelphia's Independence Hall, and directly opposite the main terminal of the Stout Air Lines.

After the opening, probably next spring, officials have stated the hotel will be operated by a permanent company along lines which revive many old-time practices discarded elsewhere for convenience sake. It will be Mr. Ford's third venture in innkeeping. Besides the famous Wayside Inn at Sudbury, Mass., which he has kept open for several years, he has lodged many visitors in the 100-year-old Clinton Inn at "Greenfield."

Coast Guard Cadets in Madeira Cruise

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP) — The Coast Guard cadet cruise squadron at 9:30 a. m. (E. S. T.) June 10, reported its position as 160 miles east of New London, proceeding to Funchal, Madeira, the first port of call on the transatlantic training voyage which began the previous night. The vessels of the squadron are the cutters Mendota and Champlain.

Ninety-seven cadets are making the cruise. Capt. H. G. Hamlet, superintendent of the academy, is squadron commander, aboard the Mendota, flagship. Capt. T. G. Crapster is in command of the Mendota and Commander W. T. Stromberg is in command of the Champlain.

The cadets will be given shore leave at the various places where the squadron will visit. No definite date has been set for the arrival at Funchal.

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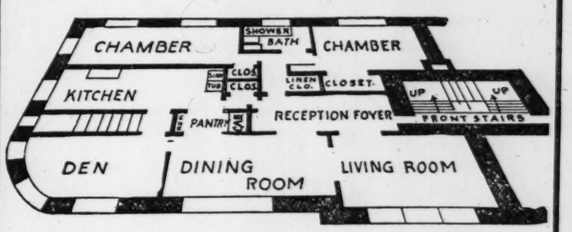

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TARIFF DEFEAT IS DECLARED UP TO REED, GRUNDY

Their Votes May Decide Issue—Close Margin Seen Either Way

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The approach of a final ballot in the Senate on the tariff bill finds the chamber in tense uncertainty as to the outcome on this internationally controversial issue.

Passage depends on from one to three votes; rejection, on not more than two at the most.

Defeat of the bill rests largely with two Republican high protectionist Senators, David A. Reed and Joseph R. Grundy, from Pennsylvania, who are as much responsible for the measure, as it goes to the last count, as any other members of Congress.

If, as has been directly intimated, Mr. Reed and Mr. Grundy vote against the bill, it will almost certainly be defeated. If, as the coalition anticipates, they vote for the measure, enactment is deemed certain.

The basis for the belief that Mr. Grundy may vote against the bill is found in statements made by him during the recent Republican senatorial primary in Pennsylvania, in which he, as the exponent of extreme tariff views, was defeated, vigorously criticizing the measure as "inadequate." Questioned as to his position in view of these declarations Mr. Grundy declined to answer. The fact that he did not assert his intention of voting for the bill is taken in some quarters here as opening the possibility that he would vote against it.

That Mr. Reed might oppose the measure was disclosed in a statement by him to a Pittsburgh newspaper in response to a query as to his attitude on the bill. Mr. Reed, who as a member of the Senate Finance Committee had taken a leading part in writing the tariff measure and defending it on the Senate floor until he left for the London naval conference, was expected to be unquestionably for the bill. When in his statement he indicated considerable doubt as to the wisdom and value of the bill it created a tremendous stir.

Beyond these indirect attitudes neither senator has gone, but that they, leading exponents of the high protectionist viewpoint, should express doubt about the bill, and inferentially permit the impression that they may vote against it, is unprecedented for Pennsylvania Republicans and has led to widespread suggestion that they will be with the opposition in the final count.

The most authoritative polls of the Senate on the issue, by the leaders on both sides, show five Democrats voting for the bill: Edwin S. Broussard and Joseph E. Ransdell, Senators from Louisiana; Duncan U. Fletcher and Park Trammell, Senators from Florida; and John B. Kendrick, Senator from Wyoming. Sam G. Bratton (D.), Senator from New Mexico, also is listed on some polls as for the bill. His Republican colleague, Bronson Cutting, has announced that he will vote for the measure because of the interest of his state in the wool schedule. This schedule is one of the outstandingly controversial items in the bill. It has been severely assailed as extortionate.

A poll prepared by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, one of the coalition leaders, gives the bill 49 votes for and 47 against. He lists Mr. Grundy and Mr. Reed as for the measure. Should they reverse themselves the bill would be rejected.

A poll by another Progressive leader has the Senate tied on the question. This would put the outcome up to Vice-President Curtis, a responsibility he unquestionably is hopeful of avoiding. How he would vote is unknown; the two Republican senators from his home State, Kansas, Arthur Capper and Henry J. Allen, are listed as for the bill.

The final ballot in the Senate will settle the issue as far as Congress is concerned. If the chamber approves the bill, the acceptance by the House of the revised flexible tariff provision is certain. If the Senate rejects the bill it will never go to the House and the issue will be over.

General Motors Export Head Protests Measure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Smoot-Hawley tariff bill must be defeated if American prosperity at home and American good will abroad is to be maintained, in the opinion of Henry Tipper, vice-president and general manager of the General Motors Export Company, in an interview on the world economic situation given on his return to New York on the Leviathan on June 9 from a six months' business tour of the world.

Mr. Tipper said the repercussion from the passage of the new tariff schedule would be had from practically every important nation in the world and that its adoption would be "a blow from which American business, domestic as well as export, will not recover for many years."

"The United States stands in the position today of having its greatest opportunity to promote world trade," Mr. Tipper said. "Defeat of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill will not only save the United States' position in world trade, but also will re-establish our leadership in friendliness to all. The actual helpfulness to other nations will be a thing so concrete, so understandable, that international amity will be immeasurably advanced."

MASONIC VETERAN'S MEDAL AWARDED

Allen M. Innis, senior Past Master of Prospect Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Roslindale, and who has been a Mason since 1879, was presented with a Masonic Veteran's Medal at the Past Masters' night of that Lodge, June 9, in token of his long and faithful service to Freemasonry, by Rt. Wor. Leon V. Stone, District Deputy Grand Master. The medal is awarded by the Grand Lodge to those having been 50 years or more a Master Mason.

The Deputy paid a fraternal visit to the Lodge, accompanied by a suite of prominent Masons from the Fourth District, and also assisted in the Past Masters' night.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with some showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; fresh east to south winds.

Southern New England: Rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; strong southeast and south winds.

Northern New England: Occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; increasing southeast and south winds becoming strong late tonight.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	72	Memphis	64
Atlantic City	64	Montreal	66
Boston	59	Nantucket	64
Buffalo	54	New Orleans	70
Calgary	52	New York	62
Charleston	70	Philadelphia	66
Chicago	58	Pittsburgh	52
Denver	52	Portland, Me.	54
Des Moines	58	Portland, Ore.	58
Eastport	50	San Francisco	52
Galveston	76	St. Louis	62
Hatteras	70	St. Paul	60
Helena	56	Seattle	62
Jacksonville	70	Tampa	72
Kansas City	60	Washington	68
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:37 p. m., Wednesday 12:14 a. m.
Height of tides 10.4 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:50 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Arthur P. De Camp, C. S. B., member of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hudson, in Hudson Town Hall, 8.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., member of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, auspices Christian Science Society, Marblehead, in Abbot Hall, 8:15.

Graduation exercises, Hickox Secretarial School, address by Edward Howard Griggs, George W. Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, 8.

Dinner, Boston Association of Stock Exchange Firms speaker, Richard Whitney, president New York Stock Exchange, Algonquin Club, 6:30.

Copley-Plaza; dinner, National Church Mission for Help, National Conference of Social Work, Parlor Suite, 6:30. Meeting, American Federation of Musicians, all evening.

Hotel Statler; dinner, Child Welfare League, Parlor A, 6:30.

Theaters

Wilbur—"Broken Dishes."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Lucheon, Rotary Club of Boston, mystery program, Salle Moderne, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

National Conference of Social Work, meetings of various sections, Hotel Statler and Copley-Plaza, all day.

Hotel Statler; luncheon, Lions Club, 12:30.

Copley-Plaza; meeting, American Federation of Musicians, all day, through Saturday.

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "Ships," by Miss Schacht, 11.

Exhibition of work done by classes and clubs, North Bennet Street Industrial School, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., through Saturday.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Eighteenth century porcelain, made at Chelsea; prints and illustrated books by Auguste Lepere; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; water colors by Homer Winslow; Dutch etchings Works by Massachusetts painters under the auspices of the Copley Society, through June 15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors, peasant painting of Japan. Nineteenth century prints.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Admission free. Open 9 to 5 weekdays, Sundays 1:30 to 5, holidays all day. Rare dolls of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries from the Rose Hollingsworth and Mrs. F. W. Fitz collections. Gems and gem stones. General collections of natural history and the peoples of many lands, North American Indian articles of rare value. Send for dinosaur booklet. Mildred E. Manter, director.

Children's Art Center, 72 Public 4 Street—Japanese flower paintings and Japanese stencils.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by C. Bachelor Nisbet. Through June 14.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—"Tercentenary Exhibition of Art," by members and honorary associate artist members. Through June 25.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Nine paintings by Charles H. Davis.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sixteenth general spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members. Through June 30.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Work by Violet Oakley, including "The Open of the Book of the Law," "The Holy Experiment" and portraits of Geneva personages. Through June 18.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Work by Louise Upton Brumback, Leon Kroll, Bernard Karfiol, Kenneth Bates, Francis Speight, Margaret Sargent, Kent, Sloan, Resen, Gibbs, Ernest Thurn, Marian MacIntosh, Littlefield Schulhoff, Moffet, Frank Carson, Henrietta King, Herbert Patrick, E. Romano, Robert Wade and Chester Douglas. Through June 13.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors by Boston artists, new sporting prints, color prints, etchings and marine prints. Through June 28. Old and modern views of Boston. Throughout the summer.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old and modern masters.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting, Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings from a Boston collector by Cady Bierstadt, Enneking, Mulhaupt, Marshall, Johnson and others.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils and drawings by C. A. Brodeur. Through June 28.

School of Fine Arts, 234 Beacon Street—Annual exhibit of work. Through Sept. 1. Weekdays from 9 to 1.

Northampton Pageant Shows History of Road From Stages to Motorcar

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — In observance of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary a spectacle called "The Pageant of the Road," with 400 persons participating, is being presented on the agricultural fair grounds here, June 10 and 11. Beginning with the Indians and ending with the advent of the earliest automobiles, the production embraces many significant and colorful episodes in the history of the Connecticut Valley and of this community, settled in 1654.

A stagecoach that saw many years of service between Saratoga and Boston in the last century, ancient oxcarts, an early high bicycle, a tandem bicycle, old-time chaises and buggies, saddle horses with the once-familiar saddle and pillion, and other picturesque exhibits are shown, with riders costumed to suit the time and occasion.

A traveling circus is reproduced by students of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Other groups are shown at quilting and husking bees and apple-paring gatherings.

A scene put on by Westhampton residents depicts the home-coming of Union soldiers from the Civil War. Another shows a covered wagon leaving in '49 with seekers for gold in California. A herd of cattle and flock of sheep, as well as 40 horses and 50 old-time vehicles, lend realism to the production.

One of the most interesting portions of the spectacle consists of groups representing various nationalities in their native costumes. These are adults, with the exception of one group of Ukrainian children. Each episode ends with an appropriate dance, except for the Puritan period, which closes with a hymn.

Mrs. Clifton Johnson of Hadley is the author and director of the pageant, in which appear numerous direct descendants of the early settlers along with representatives of elements added to the population in various periods.

Tonight at the Pops

March, "Father of Victory" ..... Ganne
Overture to "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
"Spring" (for string orchestra) ..... Grieg
Fantasia, "La Tosca" ..... Puccini
Prelude and Love-Death, "Tristan und Isolde" ..... Wagner
March from "The Love for Three Oranges" ..... Prokofieff
Fourth Symphony, Finale ..... Tchaikovsky
Selection, "The Fortune Teller" ..... Herbert
Waltz, "Estudiantina" ..... Waldteufel
Sixth Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms

From Vacuum Cleaners to Bathtubs People Have Bought More in Dry Era

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington

THE official government estimates in 28 specific items made public by the Foundation, to show the extent of the increased buying in the last ten years, are as follows:

	1921*	1926*	1929*
Life insurance, per capita—in force Dec. 31	$342	$680	$898
Savings deposits, per capita—June 30	$144 (1920)	$211	$233
Assets of building and loan associations, per capita	$20	$54	$67 (1928)
Members of building and loan associations, per 1000 population	41	91	100 (1928)
Mortality rate, per 1000 population	12.9	12.2	12.0 (1928)
Mortality rate of infants under 1 year of age, per 1000 births	87	73	69 (1928)
Pupils in high schools, public and private, per 1000 population	23 (1920)	35	35
Total	2,413,000 (1920)	4,053,000	4,252,000
Students in college, per 1000 population—universities and professional schools not including preparatory students in colleges	5.7	8.9	9.5
Total	597,000	1,037,000	1,143,000 (1928)
Telephones, per 1000 population—	121	151	167
Radio Receiving Sets per 100 population—	Insig.	15	31
Total (sold)—		1,800,000	3,700,000
Vacuum cleaners in use—	1,696,000	7,917,000	8,600,000
(Total—1914, 122,000)			
Electrical Household Appliances manufactures during year value per capita—	$.37	$.65 (1927)	not avail.
Washing machines in use—	999,000	5,055,000	6,585,000
Electrical Refrigerators per 1000 population—	Insig.	2.1	5.2
Total (sales)		365,000	630,000
Farms receiving electrical service from central station (highline)	150,000 (1923)	325,000	625,000 (Jan. 1, 1930)
Residential electric customers, per 1000 population	76	135	163
Electricity generated public utility plants per capita	371 k.w.h.	685	803
Total	38,921,000,000kwh	80,205,000,000 (1927)	97,352,000,000
Electric manufactures of all classes, value per capita	9.50	14.50	18.14
Electricity customers, all classes, per 1000 population	94	166	200 (Jan. 1, 1930)
Automobile registration, passenger cars, buses, taxis, per 1000 population	64	164	191
Total	6,771,000	19,237,000	23,121,589
Roads, all rural, surfaced, 1000 population—	2.8 miles	4.7 miles	5.2 miles (1928)
Bathtubs shipped per 1000—	4.0	10.2	7.7
Total—	415,500	1,195,000	937,056
Furniture (new) tons carried by R. R.'s per 100 population—	7.6 (1920)	8.4	8.1
Silk imports unmanufactured, pounds per 1000 population—	529	663	808
Fresh vegetables, revenue freight originated, pounds per capita—on R. R.'s	119 lbs. (1920)	120 lbs.	126 lbs.
Sugar available for consumption, pounds per capita—	83.3	114.4	119.2
Fresh fruit, revenue freight originated on R. R.'s, pounds per capita—	125 lbs. (1920)	134 lbs.	133 lbs.

*Where figures are not available the latest record is noted, with year.

DRY PROSPERITY IS GRAPHICALLY BACKED BY DATA

Commerce Department Puts 10-Year Business Jump Before the Public

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Specific figures on the great advance in American prosperity during the past 10 years—the period of national prohibition—have been compiled by the Department of Commerce at Washington. The tabulation also shows a decline in the mortality rate.

A remarkable increase in the purchasing power of the country is evidenced in the report. Though the department refrains from comment, the conclusion appears obvious that much money previously spent on drink by breadwinners has been deflected into purchase of normal articles of commerce.

The home has been a chief beneficiary of the enlarged resources of the nation. Washing machines jumped from less than 1,000,000 to 6,500,000, vacuum cleaners from something over 1,500,000 to 8,600,000, and electric refrigerators, getting a later start on popularity, are also climbing upward in volume.

The compilation was prepared by the Department of Commerce at the request of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation here. Charles R. Jones, the Foundation's chairman, said:

"The figures for this decade evidence an amazing advance in the living standards of the American people. These totals show record-breaking per capita figures for insurance, savings deposits, building and loan assets, increase in high school and collegiate attendance, consumption of sugar, fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, the per capita distribution of washing machines, electric refrigerators, bath tubs, new furniture, telephones, home radio installations, automobile registrations, silk imports, electricity customers, vacuum cleaners, and other outstanding items.

"But even more remarkable are many of these figures when compared with those of the decades preceding national prohibition. Ordinary life insurance policy totals, for instance, advanced less than 70 per cent from 1910 to 1918, inclusive, while the increase from 1919-1928 was 190 per cent. At the same time industrial policy totals grew less than 65 per cent from 1910 to 1918, inclusive, but from 1919 to 1929 the increase was more than 195 per cent.

"Assets of building and loan associations throughout the United States increased 220 per cent from the year 1900 to 1918, inclusive, while from 1919 to 1928, inclusive, the total was 330 per cent.

MANUFACTURERS OUTSPOKEN FOR PROHIBITION

Changed Conditions Among Factory Workers Is Noted Especially

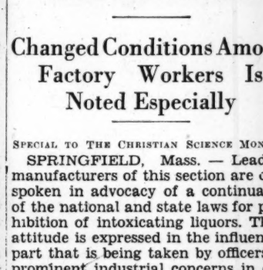
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Leading manufacturers of this section are outspoken in advocacy of a continuance of the national and state laws for prohibition of intoxicating liquors. Their attitude is expressed in the influential part that is being taken by officers of prominent industrial concerns in city and county committees formed to support law enforcement and oppose repeal of the state dry act.

Among those enrolled in such agencies are Arthur B. Reynders, general manager of the East Springfield works of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.; Horace A. Moses, president of Strathmore Paper Co.; Col. B. A. Franklin, vice-president of Strathmore Paper Co., and president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; C. C. Ramsdell, president of Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Co.; Charles B. Fitts, treasurer of Standard Electric Time Co.; E. C. Purrington, production manager Farr Alpaca Co., and Frank B. Towne, treasurer of National Blank Book Co.

Inquiries at large factories here bring statements of the marked change in conditions during prohibition days. This change means the reduction of lost time, better quality of work, fewer occasions for disciplining employees and better contented and improved economic state of the workers.

At the Westinghouse plant here it is said that, whereas before prohibition there were many men sent home when they appeared unfit for work on the morning after pay day, this condition no longer exists, and the practice of women coming to the plant to meet their husbands on pay day so that they would not squander their money on the way home is no longer seen.



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VIRGINIA APPLE TREE, CENTURY OLD, BEARS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va. — The famous apple tree in Abbs Valley, Va., set out by James Moore, of Indian raid fame, more than 100 years ago, is reported bearing again this year in spite of the numerous frosts.

James Moore after his escape from the Indians in Detroit brought the young apple tree from Buckingham County and set it out in the Moore place near where his father, Captain Moore, had been massacred by the Indians.

ENVOY FOR THREE NATIONS

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—Dr. Don Francisco Gerardo Vanes, for many years counselor of the Venezuelan legation at Washington, has been appointed Venezuelan Minister of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay.

Antiquities Found in Mesopotamia Arrive at Yale Gallery of Fine Arts

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Fourteen cases of antiquities, part of the results of the Yale excavations during the past year at Doura-Europos in Mesopotamia, have arrived at the university from Syria, and will be put on exhibition at the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts before commencement.

Doura, which is on the Euphrates, has been covered by the sand of the desert for over 2200 years. In collaboration with the French Academy, and with the permission of the Syrian Government, excavation work on the city, an ancient Assyrian fortress, later replaced by a Macedonian military colony, has been going on for the last two years.

The season's work during the winter months at Doura was most successful, the university announced June 10. Part of the temple of Artemis, partially excavated previously by Prof. F. Cumont, of the French Academy, has been uncovered, and beside it a temple of Atargatis and Hadad. Atargatis was the Syrian goddess of fertility, and Hadad the Syrian sun god.

Excavations were made in private houses and in the towers of the city walls. This work brought to light material of the greatest importance in determining the history about the time of the birth of Christ.

At the end of the season a division of the finds was made between the Syrian Government and Yale. To Yale's share fell a splendid bas-relief of Atargatis and Hadad, a copy of what is believed to be the great statues at Baalbek, a Parthian altar with bas-reliefs, a head of a man sculptured in stone, several inscriptions, pottery, coins and jewelry.

Australians Vote on Labor Rationing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—To avoid a prospective deficit of between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000, employees of the state railways of New South Wales have been invited by W. J. Cleary, Chief Commissioner, to decide whether they prefer rationing of work to dismissals.

The difficulty of arriving at a decision was increased by the fact that the men belong to no fewer than 40 unions. Ballots of the employees having been taken, large numbers agreed to accept the conditions laid down by the commissioner, taking a week off at intervals so that dismissals might be avoided. A militant section, however, disapproves of the proposal and is talking of strikes.

A Matter of DOLLARS and SENSE!

Buying your week's food supply at a First National Store is a matter of but a few dollars. The high quality and wide variety of First National foods, coupled with their attendant savings, make their choice a matter of common sense. Thrifty New England housewives have realized this fact for years and have made First National Stores their food headquarters.

Armour's ★ HAM	*Smoked in Stockinettes—Short Shank Sugar cured — Av. 8 Lbs. - 12 Lbs.*	Lb. **29c**
Palmolive Soap		5 Bars **29c**
Friend's Beans	*Baked in brick ovens—small pea beans*	Lge. Can **19c**
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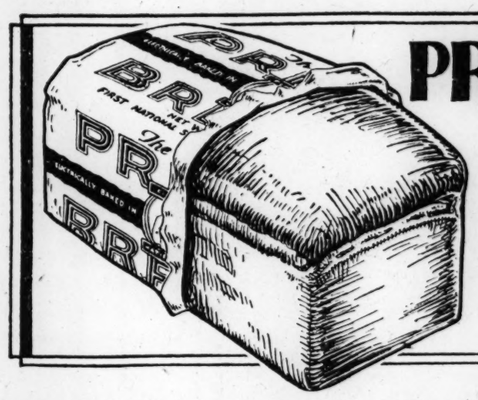
Kirkman's Soap	*A soap that whitens and sweetens clothes because it contains borax*	5 Bars **27c**
Marmalade PAPPY'S PURE ORANGE	*Absolutely the finest, purest marmalade possible to make*	16 Oz. Jar **23c**
Tomato Catsup	*Finest catsup is made from ripe tomatoes with spices and vinegar added.*	14 Oz. Bot. **17c**
Cider Vinegar	*Finest vinegar is pure, filtered, full strength vinegar*	Pt. Bot. **9c**
Underwood's DEVILED HAM	*A fine spread for sandwiches*	Lge. Tin **25c** / 2 Med. Tins **25c**
Ivory Flakes	*Pure soap flakes for all delicate laundering*	Small Pkg. **9c** / Lge. Pkg. **23c**
Guest Ivory	*A perfect size toilet soap for home—it can't be made any purer*	2 Cakes **9c**
Sunbrite Cleanser	*For scouring pots and pans it's superb*	4 Cans **19c**



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Selox	Pkg. 15c	Royal	FRUIT GELATIN 3 Pkgs. 25c	Armour's	LUNCH TONGUE Can 23c
Gold Dust	Lge. Pkg. 25c	Baker's Vanilla	2 Oz. Bot 31c	Fleischmann's	YEAST CAKE 3c

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS HILLEARY IN THIRD ROUND

Women's Pennsylvania and Eastern States Tennis Starts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Play was started here June 9 at the Merion Cricket Club in the thirtieth annual women's Pennsylvania and Eastern States tennis championships. Seeded players advanced to the third round.

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Middle States champion and seeded No. 1 in this tourney, defeated Mrs. Richard W. McCaskey, 6—0, 6—2, after drawing a bye in the first round.

Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., one of the other seeded players advancing, moved into the second round through the default of Mrs. Griscom Bettle, Merion.

Ann B. Townsend, Merion, runner-up for the Pennsylvania title last year, defeated Mary Tomlinson, Swarthmore, 6—0, 6—1 to reach the third round. The summaray:

PENNSYLVANIA AND EASTERN STATES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR WOMEN—First Round

Mrs. F. Churchill Williams Jr., Merion Cricket Club, defeated Judith Shaffer, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. C. M. Medeira, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Betty Taussig, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—2, 6—3.

Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., won by default from Mrs. Griscom Bettle, Merion Cricket Club.

Eleanor Colahan, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. Philip Kind, Philmont, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0.

Catherine Kendig, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Margaret Collier, Philadelphia Cricket Club 6—3, 6—2.

Margaret Anderson, Richmond C. C. defeated May Howe, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. S. P. Worthington, Bucks County, defeated Helen Howe, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 3—6, 6—4, 13—11.

M. Ruth Hall, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Marion W. Dill, Lansdale, 6—1, 6—0.

Elizabeth West, Germantown Cricket Club, defeated Doris Aitkin, Cynwyd, 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. de Lloyd Thompson, Pittsburgh A. A., defeated Janet Kendig, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—2.

Second Round

Mrs. John F. Gardiner, Merion C. C., defeated Phyllis Bowes, Cynwyd, 6—0, 6—1.

Esther Daly, Merion C. C., won by default from Ann Rainey, New York.

Christine Hamilton, Springside School, won by default from Mrs. Harrison Smith, Merion C. C.

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. R. W. McCaskey, Merion Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—2.

Cecilia Riegel, Germantown Cricket Club, defeated Cecilia Bowes, Cynwyd, 6—2, 6—1.

Josephine Logan, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Peggy Janney, Merion Cricket Club, 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. Frank W. Harper, Bucks County, defeated Alice Hardenberg, Minneapolis, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. J. Weir Sargent, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Estelle B. Muchniek, University Courts, 6—0, 6—3.

Anne B. Townsend, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Mary Tomlinson, Swarthmore, Pa., 6—0, 6—1.

Catherine Kendig won by default from Mrs. Robert C. Heyl Jr., Pelham Manor, N. Y.

MRS. LETSON GAINS THE SECOND ROUND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The second of the Metropolitan claycourt tennis championships, the event for women, got under way June 9 at University Heights Tennis Club, before the rain stopped play. The event for men at the New York Tennis Club, was rained out.

Fifty-five players headed by Eleanor Goss, captain and leading player of the New York Sears Cup team, and including several other members of the team, were listed in the draw. Miss Goss was seeded first, followed in turn by the present titleholder, Clara Greenspan, Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz, a former winner, and Norma Taubele, the season's star. The others were Carolyn Roberts, also a younger player of brilliancy, Mrs. Carolyn Schwartz Hirsch, Mrs. Arthur C. Deane, and Mrs. Frederick M. Letson.

Mrs. Letson was the only seeded player to get into action before the rain, defeating Anna Alarson, another Junior, 6—1, 6—2. The summary:

METROPOLITAN WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

Mrs. C S. Hirsch won from Elsie Gabel by default.

Mary E. Bingham defeated Mrs. George B. Stanwix, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. Mary Keller defeated Roberta Pritchard, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. Rose Taubele defeated Mrs. J. S. Cremonini, 6—3, 6—1.

Margaret Hill defeated Jean C. Matheson, 6—1, 6—4.

Muriel Binzen defeated Gladys Carter, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Fred M. Letson defeated Anna Alarson, 6—1, 6—2.

Tina Klempner defeated Mrs. Herbert Cronk, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. Christian E. Muehl defeated Bobby Barnette, 6—1, 6—1.

LIPTON IS PLEASED WITH SHAMROCK V

COWES, Isle of Wight (AP)—The Shamrock V wound up her first series of trials on the Solent June 9 by winning a prize given by the Royal Yacht Squadron. King George's Britannia finished six minutes astern. Lord Cambrose's Cambria took second prize with the aid of a time allowance.

The Shamrock V had some lead added to her inside ballast and had no difficulty in working away from the rest of the fleet when beating to windward in a true breeze.

After the race Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the America's Cup challenger, told the Associated Press he was well pleased with the boat's performance.

"The Shamrock V should just about do the trick in America," Sir Thomas declared.

The veteran yachtsman said his craft had proved herself extraordinarily fast on a wind, while down wind she had astonished the best judges by the speed shown.

In a bit of a blow, Sir Thomas said, she had shown creditable form against longer boats with greater sail area. He pointed out that she has only been able to use a centerboard on two occasions on account of the shallow water in which she has raced.

BASKETBALL TEAM TO VENEZUELA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (AP) — Announcement was made June 10 by Fred M. Pfeiffer, coach at Perkiomen School, Pennsburgh, Pa., that he will take a squad of basketball players to Venezuela this month for a series of games. Twelve players will be taken along and they will be the guests of Gonzalo Gomez, son of J. V. Gomez, former President of Venezuela. The squad will stay on the Gomez ranch near Caracas. Cesar Blank, of Caracas, a student at Perkiomen School for the last three years, is manager of the team and it is through his efforts that the trip was made possible. The party will sail from New York June 25 and will be away about six weeks.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Penn State 10, Syracuse 2.
Mt. St. Mary's 2, Marines 0.
Middlebury 5, St. Lawrence 0.

Preliminary Report Draws Contradictory Statements

Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley and Representative Hamilton Fish Make Denials Regarding the Situation—Full Report June 13

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Subsequent to a preliminary report of Maj.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum, inspector-general of the United States Army, on the athletic situation at West Point, the controversy between the War Department and various elements in Congress interested in ending what they term "professionalism" in football at the military academy has resulted in an exchange of contradictory statements.

Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, on June 9, denied that 50 per cent of the players at the United States Military Academy were former college athletes, and that West Point players were subsidized; statements which he said he had read as having come from Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York.

Mr. Fish referring to this denial, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in an exclusive interview, that he had been utterly misquoted by Mr. Hurley, and that Mr. Hurley's statement begged the question as regarded the information he had asked for.

However, Mr. Fish maintained that he had been correct previously when he stated that four of the last six West Point football captains had resigned from the Army upon completing the four-year course without serving the expected period in the regular forces of the country. "I maintain, and I am prepared to prove, that 30 per cent of the West Point football players of the past five years have played on former college teams," he said.

Regarding Mr. Hurley's use of the 50 per cent figure, Mr. Fish said, "I believe that I made a friendly wager with Secretary Hurley that one of the teams of the past five years had 50 per cent of former college players." This Mr. Fish continues to maintain.

Major-General Drum's report is expected on June 13. If it does not contain the information for which Mr. Fish asked in the House of Representatives following Cadet Christian K. Cagle's dismissal from the academy, Mr. Fish has indicated that he will ask for a congressional investigation of the situation. "I know the facts," he said, "that is, I know personally many of the football players who come under the classification of former college players."

Mr. Fish has on several occasions denounced the situation prevailing at West Point. "Many football stars go there only to continue their football careers," he said. "For example, such well-known players as Garbisch, Sprague, Mulligan and Cagle. Cagle is not the first who has resigned immediately after getting his training at West Point at the expense of the American taxpayer. These older men keep out legitimate candidates who would be willing to serve in the Army in return for the expensive training the Government gives them."

Mr. Hurley, in the course of his statement answering Mr. Fish's charges, said, "In 1921 the Carnegie Institute defined amateur athletics and West Point has not violated that definition since that date."

Asked whether General Drum's investigation had been initiated from any outside source, Mr. Hurley said that no request for such an inspection had come and that he had himself initiated the inspection. He further stated that the academy is regularly inspected annually, but that in this particular instance he had specifically directed that it be made to cover athletics, as well as scholarship and training.

Mr. Hurley also said that it was his wish to get the exact facts and if, when he completes a study of General Drum's report, he finds anything which is not right it will be corrected. "However, up to this time no reprehensible conduct in connection with athletics has been discovered," he remarked.

Mr. Fish also disclaimed any charge against the academy of subsidizing football players. "It is a statement I never made," he said, "a gross misrepresentation. The whole issue," he explained, "is one of fact and cannot be evaded by circumvention."

As far as Mr. Fish is concerned he would prefer to have nothing more said until General Drum's report is made public.

WRIGHT IS LEADING IN MASS. OPEN GOLF

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEST NEWTON, Mass.—Fred J. Wright Jr., Albemarle Golf Club, led the field at the end of the first half of the Massachusetts State open golf championship tournament on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club, June 9, with a card of 150 for the 36 holes played. Mike J. Brady of the Winged Foot Golf Club of New York was second, one stroke behind. There was a quadruple-tie for third place with cards of 156. Among this quartet was Jesse P. Guilford, the Woodland Golf Club amateur. The cards of those who finished with 160 or better:

Player and Club			
*Fred J. Wright Jr., Albemarle	77	73	150
Mike J. Brady, Winged Foot	77	74	151
Jack Curley, Stoney Brae	80	76	156
Dave Hackney, Vesper	82	74	156
*Jesse P. Guilford, Woodland	80	76	156
Arthur Gusa, Point Judith	72	84	156
*W. F. Blaney, Brae Burn	75	82	157
Tony Manero, Elmsford, N. Y.	79	78	157
Joe Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y.	75	82	157
Tony Longo, New York	78	79	157
Carl Nettelbladt, Green Hill	80	78	158
Alex Watson, Hudson River	75	83	158
*Emery P. Stratton, Brae Burn	81	77	158
Willie Ogg, Worcester	81	77	158
*Clark Hodder, Brae Burn	80	79	159
Bert Nichol, Belmont	79	80	159
Robert Crowley, Kenoza	77	82	159
Gene Anderson, Colonial	79	81	160
*Philips Finlay, Belmont	80	80	160
Ted Turner, North Adams	75	85	160

*Amateur.

ELIS PADDLE IN RAIN

GALES FERRY, Conn. (AP)—Yale's varsity boats, training here for the Harvard races, paddled almost down to the railroad bridge and back late June 9 in drizzling rain. The stroke was kept at about 32. The combination crew paddled about three miles downstream, putting up the stroke on the return. R. L. Goodale '32, No. 4, was called to New Haven temporarily and his place was taken by J. W. Blagden. A seven-mile row upstream was the lot of the freshmen, who raised the beat to racing speed in the home stretch. Newspaper photographers visited camp before the oarsmen went out for a two-mile paddle.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Haven	32	24	.571
Allentown	33	25	.569
Springfield	32	25	.569
Bridgeport	31	25	.554
Providence	29	26	.527
Hartford	26	28	.481
Albany	21	36	.368
Pittsfield	21	36	.368

RESULTS MONDAY

Allentown 5, Springfield 3.
Springfield 1, Allentown 0.

HILL AND COGGESHALL WIN

Malcolm T. Hill, Harvard College '32, and Harris M. Coggeshall, Harvard Law School, captured the Massachusetts State doubles tennis championship June 8 at the Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club, defeating George Abbot, Harvard '17 and Walter W. Weld, Harvard '16, 0—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

HOFFMAN TOPS LIST OF TRAPSHOOTERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Caspar Hoffman, 19-year-old scatter gun marksman from Denver, Colo., showed the way for a small but select field in the introductory shoot that opened the third annual Grand International Trapshooting tournament at Shawnee Gun Club, Tecumseh, here June 9. Hoffman scored 198 out of a possible 200, missing once in his fifth squad and once in his sixth. He ran 100 starts and finished with 50 straight. Samuel Jenny of Highland, Ill., grand international handicap champion here in 1929, tied with E. Butts of Ferndale, Mich., for second. Each broke 197 out of 200.

Jenny, one of the outstanding trapshooters in North America, was the North American doubles champion at Vandalia, O., last year with a remarkable score of 191 out of 200 and grand national singles champion in 1926.

Thirty-two clay trap experts participated in the first round of the Grand International here June 9, with the majority of the entrants from Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. For Tuesday, June 10, four major events will be featured, the amateur singles, ladies, professional and junior, all international competitions. The Grand International five-man team race will headline the afternoon card.

According to the program, the shoot will continue through until Saturday afternoon, June 14, and by the night of June 10 a field of 70 scatter-gun experts is expected to appear at the traps. Detailed scores of June 9 are as follows:

Caspar Hoffman, Denver, Colo.	198
S. Jenny, Highland, Ill.	197
E. Butts, Ferndale, Mich.	197
C. B. Young, Springfield, O.	196
Schomerus, Hillsdale, Ill.	196
Ford, Detroit	195
H. Clark, Alton, Ill.	195
W. Jenkins, Orleans, Ind.	195
S. Bennett, Charing Cross, Ont.	195
Olney, West Allis, Wis.	194
C. Turner, Monmouth, Ill.	194
H. Finnager, Detroit	193
Smith, Urbana, Ill.	193
A. King, Findlay, O.	192
H. Retchman, Hamilton, Ont.	191
Gordon Marr, Woodstock, Ont.	191
Cook, Findlay, O.	190
A. Mayrand, Tecumseh, Ont.	189
E. Scharman, Salt Lake, Utah	189
Ralph Jenkins, Orleans, Ind.	188
A. Donner, Montreal	187
Kieffer, Orrville, O.	185
R. C. Jenkins, Orleans, Ind.	184
E. Minock, Detroit	184
Hiestaund, Hillsboro, O.	181
W. A. Miller, Lakewood, O.	181
Prevost, Denver, Colo.	178
E. Krouse, Hamilton, Ont	176
F. Kahler, New Albany, Ind.	174
Limbert, Hicksville, O.	171
E. Eddy, Detroit	148
Lamprecht, Cardington, O.	142

TILDEN DEFEATS PRENN

BERLIN (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, United States, won the Berlin men's tennis championship June 9, defeating Daniel Prenn in the final, 7—5, 8—6, 7—5. Cecilie Aussem won the women's championship by defeating Fraulein Krahwinkel, 4—6, 8—6, 6—1.

Mercur Advances to Third Round

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. MARTINS, Pa.—Fritz Mercur of South Bethlehem, defending titleholder, was among the players to advance to the third round in the Philadelphia Country Club, here, June 9. Mercur gained the second round through the default of Richard Bostwick, Wilmington, Del., and then defeated John H. Gray Jr. '31, captain-elect of the Haverford College tennis team, 6—1, 6—4.

Robert G. Muench, University of California netman, won two matches, the first through a default by David Widder, Merion. Muench then defeated Fred Prokosch, Merion, 6—4, 6—2.

The longest match of the day brought victory to Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., over Edward M. Edwards, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 7—5, 10—8, on a rain-dampened court. Culley played the second set in his stocking feet. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AND MIDDLE STATES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

Robert G. Muench, University of California, won from David Widder, Merion, by default.

B. Bambo, Ursinus, won from James Ryan, Pennsylvania, by default.

Fritz Mercur, South Bethlehem, won from Richard Bostwick, Wilmington, Del., by default

John H. Gray Jr., Haverford, won from Meyer Frommer, Logan, by default.

John Cister, Cynwyd, defeated H. Lawrence, Bucks County Club, 6—3, 6—2.

Keith Werner, Los Angeles, defeated H. S. McModris, Cynwyd, 6—2, 6—2.

C. C. Jones Jr., Merion, won from Sam Ewing, Merion, by default.

Clifford Lockhart, Princeton, won from Gabriel Lavine, Pennsylvania, by default.

Pret Howell, Philadelphia Cricket, won from Thomas Leonards, Merion, by default.

Alexander Persons, Worcester, Mass., won from Roy Coffin, Germantown, by default.

Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Edward M. Edwards, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round

Donald Strachan, Princeton, defeated David McMullin, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—3, 6—2.

Albert Nicolet, Idle Hour, won from Armand Bruneau, Crescent A. C., by default.

Benjamin Calvert, Merion, defeated Noble Hall, Penn, 6—4, 6—4.

Fritz Mercur, South Belehem, Pa., defeated John H. Gra. Jr., Haverford, 6—1, 6—4.

Emmanuel Kardon, Pennsylvania, won from Hugh L. Sefter, University Courts, by default.

Ernest Apfelschnitt, unattached, defeated P. T. Bready, Old York Road C. C., 6—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Dr. Carl Fischer, Woodbury, defeated Richard Bond, Swarthmore, 6—4, 6—3.

Dr. Herbert Fisher, Germantown, won from Arthur L. Reed, Germantown, 6—3, 3—0, default.

Joseph Olhausen, Penn A. C., defeated F. E. Smith, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—0, 6—0.

Donald Steele, University Courts, won from Preston T. Roberts, Moorestown, by default.

A. Werner, Los Angeles, defeated C. C. Jones Jr., Merion, 6—0, 6—1.

Ralph Dix, Cynwyd, won from Robert Schenck, Springfield, Mass. by default.

Bertram Hammell, Swarthmore, defeated Henry Gouse, Philadelphia Rifle Club, 6—2, 6—0.

R. G. Muench, University of California, defeated Fred Prokosch, Merion, 6—4, 6—2.

FRANK DOLP WINS TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—Frank Dolp, Alderwood Country Club, Portland, Ore., who was state golf champion in 1925 and 1926, won this honor for the third time in the 1930 championship tournament which was held at Eugene recently. Miss Florence Sellars, Columbia Country Club, Portland, who was formerly the junior women's champion, achieved the same honor in the senior division. Frank Dolp defeated his younger brother Vincent Dolp '32, University of Oregon student, and present intercollegiate champion of the Pacific coast, in the 36-hole final of the men's division, 4 and 3. Miss Sellars defeated Mrs. George Janes, Multnomah Golf Club, 1 up in 36 holes.

MILER ELECTED CAPTAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—R. A. Hill '31 has been chosen to lead the University of Oregon track team for the 1931 season. In a recent track meet with the University of Washington, Hill defeated R. W. Kizer '30 of the Washington team and broke the tape in 4m. 12 4s., faster than the present world's intercollegiate record. When Hill first started to compete in the distance event as a freshman, his best time was a little short of 5m., but under the careful coaching of William L. Hayward, Oregon mentor, he was able to drop off valuable seconds each season.

AUSTRALIANS WIN 3 TO 1

EASTBOURNE, Eng. (AP)—Australia eliminated England June 9 in their third-round Davis Cup tennis contest. H. O. Hopman of Australia beat H. G. N. Lee of Britain, 6—3, 4—6, 7—9, 6—2, 6—4, in the deciding match. As Australia had taken the two opening singles and lost only the doubles, this gave the invaders the necessary three victories.

STELLA WALSH RUNS A FAST 100 METERS

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Stella Walsh, Cleveland flier, won the 100-meter sprint from a fast field at an international women's athletic meet held here June 9 in connection with the International Shrine Convention. Miss Walsh won the final in the fast time of 12 1-5s., equaling the listed world's record. Rosa Grosse O'Neil of Toronto was second, more than a yard behind, with Kay Griffiths of Toronto, third.

Jean Shiley of Philadelphia won the running high jump with a leap of 5ft. 1in.

The Millrose A. A. team composed of Maybelle Gilliland, Jessie Cross, Carrie Jansen and Loretta McNeil, won the 440-yard relay from Canada by five yards in 50 seconds.

Covering five miles in 5m. 12 1-5s., Dill Albertson, Penn Yan, N. Y., won the first event of the Shriners' automobile racing meet at Exhibition Park. Bob Robinson of Daytona Beach, Fla., was second, the only other contestant to finish.

Ralph de Palma, Detroit veteran, won the 12½-mile event with Dill Albertson second. The time was 13m. 2s.

The three-mile sprint was won by Bob Shaw, Penn Yan, N. Y.; with C. Cyr, Boston, second. The time was 3m. 32 2-5s.

Robinson won the three miles event, covering the six laps in 3m. 25 4-5s.

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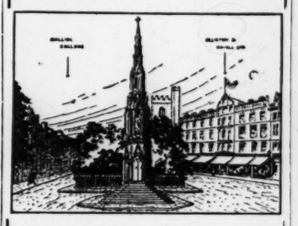

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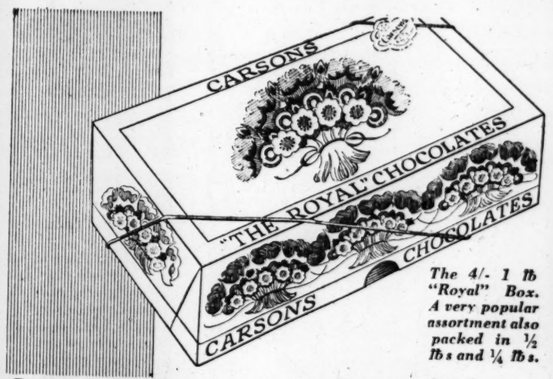

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LEAGUE LEAD IS INCREASED

Champions Now Three Full Games Ahead—Cleveland Nears Second

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	33	16	.673
Washington	29	18	.617
Cleveland	29	19	.604
New York	25	20	.556
Detroit	21	28	.429
Chicago	18	26	.409
St. Louis	19	29	.396
Boston	15	33	.313

RESULTS MONDAY
Boston 7, Detroit 6.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 5, Washington 4.
New York 8, St. Louis 5.

Connie Mack and his Philadelphia Athletics moved three full games out in front in the American League race on June 9, by defeating the Chicago White Sox, 3 to 2. Cleveland is now within one-half game of second place by virtue of a victory over the Washington Senators, 5 to 4. The New York Yankees and Boston Red Sox also won their games, the former taking the St. Louis Browns by 8 to 5 and the latter winning from Detroit, 7 to 6.

The Athletics trailed the White Sox from the fifth until the ninth, at which time they scored the tying and winning runs. Two hits, with a base on balls and a sacrifice fly, sent the runs across the plate. Bob Weiland, Chicago left-hander, held the champions well in check for eight innings by allowing them only four scattered hits. He weakened in the ninth, however, to lose a six-hit game. George Walberg drew the pitching assignment for the A's, but was taken out in the eighth for a pinch hitter. Jack Quinn finished and received credit for the win. Smead Jolley, White Sox outfielder, hit a long triple.

Walter Miller of the Indians and Fred Marberry of Washington staged a pitching duel in Cleveland, the former finally being the winner. Miller held the Senators to eight scattered hits, while Marberry allowed the same number of hits during seven and two-thirds innings. Garland Braxton finished the game for the losers. Ed Morgan continued his heavy hitting for the Indians, getting a home run and a triple in four times up. Loepp also made two hits for the Senators, while Joe Cronin hit another home run.

New York scored seven runs in the first three innings off Alvin Crowder, a lead which the Browns could not overcome. The veteran pitcher allowed six hits in two and a fraction innings, to be replaced by Chad Kimsey. The Yankees could do nothing with the latter except score one run in the ninth after the game had been lost by the Browns. Charlie Ruffing, the winning pitcher, lasted until the eighth to be replaced by Johnson. Tony Lazzeri for the Yankees and Red Kress for the Browns produced the hitting features of the contest, home runs.

The Red Sox won their first game in the last five starts, by coming from behind to defeat the Tigers. The losers led until the seventh inning and it looked like a sure victory, but the Boston club scored five runs in that inning to go ahead and stay there. Detroit started to rally in the eighth, but Milton Gaston, the winning pitcher, would allow only one run. Boston made 10 hits off Wyatt, Sullivan and Hogsett, one of them a long home run by Charlie Berry. Miller made three hits for the winners, as did Johnson for the Tigers.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	6	2
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	8	0

Batteries—Walberg, Quinn and Cochrane; Weiland, McKain and Autry. Winning pitcher—Quinn. Losing pitcher—Weiland. Umpires—McGowan, Van Graflan and Connolly. Time—2h. 5m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	x	—5	7	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	—4	8	3

Batteries—Miller and L. Sewell, Myatt; Marberry, Braxton and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Marberry. Umpires—Geisel, Dinneen and Nallin. Time—1h. 52m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	—8	13	1
St. Louis	0	1	C	0	0	3	0	1	0	—5	10	1

Batteries—Ruffing, Johnson and Dickey; Crowder, Kimsey and Manion, Ferrell, Hungling. Winning pitcher—Ruffing. Losing pitcher Crowder. Umpires—Campbell, Owens and Moriarty. Time—2h. 7m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	—7	10	2
Detroit	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	—6	9	2

Batteries—Gaston and Berry; Wyatt, Sullivan, Hogsett and Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Wyatt. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—2h. 11m.

OVER the NET

AUSTRALIA, Italy, Japan and Czechoslovakia are the only countries left in the European zone of the Davis Cup competition as the result of the third round, completed June 9. Semifinal-round matches, which bring Australia against Italy in the lower half of the draw and Japan against Czechoslovakia in the upper half, must be finished in time to allow the zone finals to be started on July 11. The winner of this final will have to face the United States, American zone finalists, on July 18.

Czechoslovakia advanced by defeating Holland, 3 to 2, while Japan won, 4 to 1, from Spain.

Australia faced England on English soil and won four singles matches, but lost a doubles encounter. Italy fought it out with Austria, winning 3 matches to 2.

The winner of the Italy-Australia match will be the team that can weather the very warm weather encountered in Italy in summer. Japan is the favorite in the other match against Czechoslovakia.

Lured by 11 California state titles, 248 players of various ages and tennis ability entered the championship tournament at the Berkeley Tennis Club, which started June 7. The men's singles draw of 64 players was topped by Cranston W. Holman, the defending champion. Mrs. L. A. Harper headed the women's singles list of 53 entrants.

It is understood that Helen M. Jacobs of California, Wightman Cup team member, has decided to give up writing tennis hints, due to an alleged threat by the United States Lawn Tennis Association to drop her from Wightman Cup play if she did not do so. The newspaper to which Miss Jacobs contributed tennis articles has agreed to release her from her contract with them.

WESTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Omaha	26	18	.591
Wichita	27	22	.551
Denver	26	24	.520
Pueblo	24	24	.500
Des Moines	23	24	.489
Topeka	24	28	.462
Oklahoma City	23	27	.460
St. Joseph	20	26	.435

RESULTS MONDAY
Omaha at Wichita (rain).
Des Moines 5, Oklahoma City 1.
Topeka 6, Pueblo 4.
St. Joseph 4, Denver 3.

JAPAN ADVANCES

BARCELONA, Spain (AP)—Japan eliminated Spain by taking the necessary third match June 9 in the third-round Davis Cup tennis contest at the Exposition Stadium before a fair-sized gallery. In the deciding match, Takeiichi Harada defeated Juanico of Spain 6—0, 6—3, 6—3. The Japanese previously had won two singles and lost the doubles. With a 3-to-1 lead, they were certain of victory, regardless of the outcome of the remaining singles match. Japan made the final score against Spain 4 to 1, as Yoshiro Ohta speedily downed Maier of Spain, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1, in the final match.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	33	19	.635
Rochester	29	21	.580
Montreal	28	23	.549
Buffalo	27	24	.529
Toronto	26	28	.481
Newark	21	28	.429
Reading	20	30	.400
Jersey City	20	31	.392

RESULTS MONDAY
Buffalo 7, Toronto 2.
Buffalo 7, Toronto 2.
Rochester 5, Montreal 4.
Jersey City at Reading (rain).

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	33	16	.673
St. Paul	26	18	.591
Columbus	26	21	.553
Toledo	24	21	.533
Indianapolis	22	22	.500
Kansas City	22	24	.478
Milwaukee	18	32	.360
Minneapolis	15	30	.333

RESULTS MONDAY
Toledo 7, Kansas City 0.
Milwaukee 16, Columbus 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	30	17	.638
Chicago	28	21	.571
New York	25	22	.532
St. Louis	24	25	.490
Pittsburgh	22	23	.489
Boston	20	24	.455
Philadelphia	17	25	.405
Cincinnati	19	28	.404

RESULTS MONDAY
Pittsburgh at Boston, rain.
Chicago at Brooklyn, rain.
St. Louis at New York, rain.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, rain.

CAPTAINS ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK—Four spring sport captains for 1931 for the College of the City of New York have been announced as follows: Walter Schwartz '30, catcher, will captain the baseball team; Ruby Schwartz will lead the lacrosse team; Reginald Weir the tennis men, and Ferdinand E. Babor '31 the varsity track team. George Bullwinkle '31, present track captain and Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. mile champion, refused re-election.

SUBSTITUTES NAMED

PRINCETON, N. J.—Announcement that Harold Hawkey '32 of Montclair, N. J., and Millard F. West Jr. '32 of Chevy Chase, Md., will be the two substitutes taken along when the Princeton University lightweight crew sails for England aboard the Aquitania on June 18 to compete in the English Henleys on July 2 has been made here by Gordon G. Sikes, coach of the Tiger fifties.

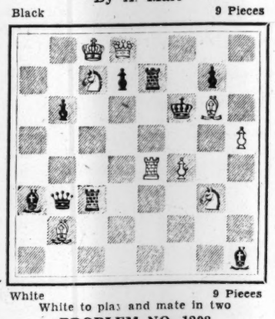
PENN CREWS WORKOUT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (AP)—Coaches Rusty Callow and Jim Matthews had the University of Pennsylvania boats out on the water here for morning and evening workouts June 9. The same schedule was followed out at Krum Elbow, Columbia's headquarters. Callow said he plans several changes for the four-mile Poughkeepsie race.

CHESS
by Frederick R Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1207
By A. Mari

Black 9 Pieces

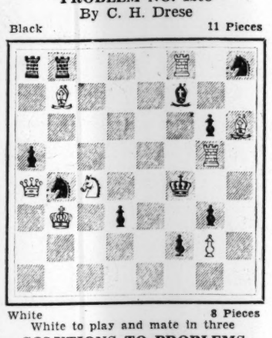


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1208
By C. H. Drese

Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

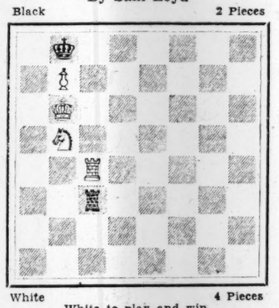
No. 1205. Q-B
No. 1206. 1. K-Kt2
2. Q-R5
1. ——— B-Kt2
2. KtxKP
1. ——— B-R3
2. Kt-R4
Prob. Comp. } B-Kt2
K. A. K. Larsen }

END-GAMES

There are many who complain that problems are artificial. For these and others who enjoy solving cross-board problems such as any player might encounter in an actual game we propose to run a series of endings, alternating with the usual Problem Composition.

END-GAME NO. 1
By Sam Loyd

Black 2 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and win
From an actual game abandoned as drawn)

NOTES

An interclub match between the Worcester and Providence chess clubs was recently won by the latter. A total of 15 games was played, Providence barely winning out, 8 to 7.

Frank J. Marshal, United States champion, who is touring the West and South, reports winning 22 games, with two losses, at Kalamazoo, while at the Chicago Chess and Checker Club he won 20 games, with three draws and no losses. Further stops are scheduled for St. Louis and Atlanta.

At the annual meeting of the National Chess Federation, held May 31, plans for an International Chess Federation congress to be held in Chicago in conjunction with the World's Fair were formulated.

The following game from the Canterbury tournament just concluded shows the two ranking British players in an exciting battle for supremacy. Sir George A. Thomas's magnificent defense to F. D. Yates's fierce attack is reminiscent of his defense to Whitaker's Evans Gambit in the recent cable match.

RUY LOPEZ

Yates White	Thomas Black	Yates White	Thomas Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 P-KB4	Q-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 P-KR4(f)	Kt-R4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	19 R-Kt4	P-QKt4
4 B-R4	P-Q3(a)	20 KR-Kt	P-B4
5 P-B3(b)	P-KKt3	21 P-K5(g)	PxP
6 P-Q4	B-Q2	22 PxP(h)	P-B5
7 B-Kt3(c)	B-Kt5(d)	23 Q-B2	BxP
8 B-K3	B-Kt2	24 Kt-B3	RxKt
9 PxP	KtxP	25 RxP	PxR
10 P-KR3(e)	KtxKt	26 Q-K4	Q-Q4(i)
11 PxKt	B-K3	27 QxKtP	B-Kt2
12 BxB	PxB	28 B-Q4(j)	Q-B4
13 Q-Kt3	Q-B	29 BxBch	K-Kt
14 Kt-Q2	Kt-B3	30 Q-Kt2	Kt-B5(k)
15 Castles QR	Castles	31 Q-B1(l)	Q-Q5(m)
16 QR-Kt	K-R	Resigns	

(a) The Steinitz Defense. Deferred, at present popular and successful.
(b) Better than P-Q4 when might follow 5 . . . P-QKt4; 6 B-Kt3, PxP; 7 KtxP, KtxKt; 8 QxKt, P-QB4; 9 Q-Q5, B-K3; 10 Q-B6ch, B-Q2; 11 Q-Q5, P-B5, winning a piece.
(c) So far as in the twenty-second game of the Alekhine-Bogoljubow match, when 7 B-Kt5 was tried with little success. In this variation the much-dreaded Lopez bind seems to have evaporated. The text has no push to it; White has lost the initiative.
(d) A forceful reply, putting the game wholly outside of published analysis.
(e) B-Q4 or QKt-Q2 appears sounder, but White hopes to develop an attack on the opened Kt file.
(f) If 18 QxKtP, KR-QKt!
(g) The beginning of an elaborate sacrificial attack. Yates's conception, had it been successful, would number this among immortal games. The Kt sacrifice on the twenty-fourth move decoys a R from the scene of action. Then the R sacrifice opens up the Black king position, then Q-K4 coaxes the Q away—but, alas, Black's defense is refined and accurate. It is quite probable that Black's superior position would have won anyhow, so White's judgment in throwing caution to the winds is justified.
(h) Not BxP on account of 22 . . . KR-B; 23 B-K3, PxP; 24 BxP, KtxB; 25 RxKt, B-R3!
(i) RxB; 27 QxRch, K-R2; 28 PxP, Q-Q6 ought also to win for Black.
(j) If 28 R-Kt5, R-B4!
(k) White's rout is complete.
(l) Black threatens Kt-Q6ch; 32 K-Kt, Kt-Kt5ch; 33 K-R, Kt-B7ch; 34 K-Kt, Kt-R6ch; 35 K-R, Q-Kt8ch; 36 RxQ, Kt-B7 mate (Philidor's mate).
(m) White must now exchange, leaving Black a rook ahead.

An interesting little game from the Hastings tournament:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

M. Vidmar White	W. Winter Black	M. Vidmar White	W. Winter Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 Q-K2	B-Kt2
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	11 R-Q	Q-B2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	12 B-KKt5	P-B4
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	13 B-R4	QR-B
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	14 B-Kt3	Q-B3
6 B-Q3	B-K2	15 P-Q5	PxP
7 Castles	Castles	16 KtxKt	BxKt(b)
8 P-K4	PxP	17 PxP	Resigns
9 KtxP	P-QKt3(a)		

(a) KtxKt followed by Kt-B3 and P-B4 is preferable.
(b) If 16 . . . QxKt, 17 B-K4! If 16 . . . KtxKt, 17 QxB!

CALIFORNIAN TO LEAD EXETER

EXETER, N. H. (AP)—Allan F. Blackman, 220-yard dash man who came in second at the recent Harvard interscholastic track meet at Harvard Stadium, Boston, has been elected captain of the Phillips Exeter Academy track and field team.

Britain's Super Motorboat Challengers Differ in Design

Estelle IV Is Described as the Most Beautiful; Miss England II, the Most Startling; and Estelle V the Most Ugly of the Candidates for Honors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COWES—The three British challengers for the international motor boat races at Detroit are being built on the Medina River, East Cowes, Isle of Wight. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was given a cordial welcome at both the shipyards where the boats are being constructed.

At Messrs. Saunders and Roe, builders of Miss England II, in which Sir Henry Segrave hopes to beat the world's speed record, the Monitor had an interview with Fred Cooper, Miss England's youthful designer, who showed him some of the wonders of this dashing-looking craft. Miss England II is certainly startling, and most daring in design, but her designer stated that all the novel features she possesses have been worked out from the experience gained with Miss England I. He agreed that some of her lines, especially the wedge stern, were exceptional, but they had been worked out and developed after experiment. At the immense speed the boat will travel, some form of streamlining was essential, Mr. Cooper said, to reduce the drag behind the normal transom, and for this reason the rather startling wedge tail has been built well above the water so as not to interfere with the speed or the turning of the craft. It is expected that Miss England II will be able to complete turns running at 75 miles per hour. This streamlined wedge tail is the notable departure in the new boat from the one which raced at Miami last year. There is also a greater flare at the bow.

The hull is planked with mahogany, and the framework is normal at the sides, but is doubly strengthened by cross-bracing pieces from chine to gunwale, and connected by duralumin plates bolted to the frames. To strengthen her hull further the inside is ceiled with duralumin sheeting which makes well-braced box girders of the sides. The deck from the bow to the drivers' well is almost flat, while the deck over the wedge tail is slightly arched. Miss England is 38ft. 6in. with a beam of 10ft. 6in.

Beneath this arched afterdeck are the two immensely powerful Rolls-Royce engines, centrifugal superchargers gear-driven from the crankshafts. These giant engines of 12 cylinders each are the aero type which were fitted to the successful Schneider Cup racing seaplanes; and they will represent 4000 h. p. between them, with an engine speed of about 3500 r. p. m. and driving the small propeller at the seemingly impossible speed of 12,000 r. p. m.

These engines are started by compressed air as easily as any motorcar. The combined power from the engines is transmitted through special clutches to the gear box; the two engine shafts enter horizontally at a small angle, and the propeller shaft has also a slight downward inclination. Mr. Cooper was also responsible for the design of the gear box and the special clutches. He explained that the downward inclination of the propeller shaft was a logical experiment in the interests of greater speed and less resistance. All the shafts are run on ball bearings.

Though the speed of 12,000 r. p. m. for the propeller seemed incredible, Mr. Cooper declared that it was the outcome of his experience with all types of racing motorcraft. He explained also that his final choice of a single screw was also due to intense mathematical calculations of a highly technical nature. He had allowed for the fierce working action of the single screw by making his boat 10ft. 6in beam, much broader than the other racing craft with twin screws. The pitch of his specially designed screw is 14in, and he thought it quite possible for Miss England II to reach 100 m. p. h. under favorable conditions.

Every known experience in design Mr. Cooper said had been put into his boat, and the whole hull was designed and built on the foundation of the engine-bearer structure, which is secured by double-bracing to the framework of the hull. The entire cockpit is padded with Moseley pneumatic upholstery. Sir Henry and his mechanics will be clad in specially constructed armored life jackets.

About a mile up the Medina River, on the same bank at East Cowes, the two other British challengers are being finished. Estelle IV took part in last year's races at Detroit, but has had some alterations since and is an improved boat, and Estelle V is an entirely new boat. A novel feature with the second challengers is that they are being built entirely under the supervision of their owner-driver, Miss Betty Carstairs, well known in America and in her own workshops and shipyard. Both boats have been designed by W. B. Hawker, the Canadian motorboat enthusiast of much experience.

Miss Carstair's manager gave the representative of The Christian Science Monitor an interview and also showed him over both challengers. He commenced by giving the information that Miss Carstairs has one main idea in racing motorboats—that of creating healthy international friendship. She is determined to race her two Estelles this year, and Estelle IV will proceed to Canada immediately for trials; neither boat will have trials in English waters. Estelle IV is looked upon by the Carstairs works as "a good second string, thoroughly reliable," but her sister, Estelle V, is viewed with natural confidence as a probable British winner.

It would be almost impossible to imagine three challengers more differently designed, and the Estelle craft hardly look like the work of the same designer. The most beautiful craft is Estelle IV; the most startling, Miss England II; and certainly the most ugly, Estelle V. Inded, as the manager agreed, it would be impossible to find a racing motorboat more ugly than this main hope of Miss Betty Carstairs, yet, he said, "It was a good straight job, built for strength as well as speed, and designed from Mr. Hawker's varied experiments and experiences of racing boats."

Both Estelles are twin-screwed, Estelle IV has increased power to 1850 h. p. and is 35ft. by 9ft. 6in. beam; Estelle V—the smallest British challenger, being only 28ft by 8ft. 8in beam—is engined with an 2800 h. p. Napier super-charged engine which the manager declared will develop more power than any other engine in the world. She is built of Honduras cedar, is ribbed with rock elm bent to shape of hull, and her decks are of mahogany. Her stern is perfectly square cut, and will be in the water. The propellers are of a unique design, which remains a secret, and will be carried on slightly slanting shafts supported by specially constructed brackets. Miss Carstairs hopes, like Sir Henry Segrave, to attain over 100 m. p. h. during the races.

As a gesture toward Anglo-American friendship, Miss Carstairs has had painted in beautiful colors on the stern of both her boats the American and British flags entwined. On the bow is also a Union Jack, but much smaller.

Miss Carstairs, her manager said, thought the number five might play a notable part in this year's international sport. She was sure Sir Thomas Lipton with Shamrock V would win this time, and Estelle V would very likely share some of her glory. He naïvely added that if Sir Thomas did not win this time, Miss Carstairs had proposed trying with a yacht herself, as she is also a yachting enthusiast. Charles Nicholson, Shamrock's designer, is building a cruising auxiliary yacht for Miss Carstairs at Gosport.

TEXAS LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wichita Falls	41	18	.695
Houston	35	23	.603
Shreveport	34	25	.576
Beaumont	31	26	.544
Fort Worth	31	29	.517
Waco	22	35	.386
San Antonio	23	37	.383
Dallas	16	40	.286

RESULTS MONDAY
Fort Worth 5, Houston 3.
Houston 6, Fort Worth 3.
San Antonio 6, Wichita Falls 4.
Waco 6, Dallas 4.
Shreveport 10, Beaumont 9.

PICK-UPS

THE entire outlook of the American League has completely changed within the last few days. Not very long ago the Washington Senators were leading and looked capable of holding that position for some time. The Athletics were playing for everything they were worth to try and shorten the space between themselves and the leaders. Now the A's seem almost certain of staying out in front, while the Senators are slowly slipping back to make room for the Indians.

In comparing home-run records, it is found that 40 more circuit drives have been hit in the combined American and National Leagues in games including June 9 than were hit up to that date last season. The American has hit 24 more and the National 16. The first three leaders in the National League have connected with 23 more so far than they did in 1929. Is the ball livelier, or have the players improved?

Alvin Powell, Washington recruit, who was released under option to the New Haven Club of the Eastern League, is leading that circuit in batting with a mark of .404, including games of June 5.

COLLOREDO-MANNSFELD AT NO. 2

RED TOP, Conn. (AP) — Coach Charlie Whiteside sent his Harvard varsity crews down the Thames for about three miles June 9 in a light drizzle. On the return he ordered the stroke put up to a high beat. F. P. Colloredo-Mannsfeld '32, varsity stroke, who has been out, took Stanley W. Swaim's place at No. 2 in the first eight. The latter went to the same position in the jayvee shell. The freshmen and combination crews rowed downstream two miles and over the two-mile course coming back. Newspaper photographers invaded camp to take pictures of the men training. Rough water delayed the morning workouts.

FOOTBALL PRACTICE SEPT. 8

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Giving up a portion of their leave, 60 members of the varsity football squad of the United States Naval Academy will return for early practice on Sept. 8. Practice will be under Coach Bill Ingram and several assistants. The first match of the coming season is on Oct. 4 at Annapolis against William and Mary, but the naval team is looking forward particularly to the game against Notre Dame a week later, with which Notre Dame will dedicate its new stadium.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	37	18	.673
New Orleans	34	19	.642
Birmingham	27	27	.500
Little Rock	28	29	.491
Nashville	26	31	.456
Chattanooga	24	31	.436
Atlanta	24	31	.436
Mobile	21	36	.368

RESULTS MONDAY
Birmingham 12, Nashville 5.
Memphis 10, Mobile 4.
Atlanta 13, Chatanooga 7.

MONTANA ELECTS AND REWARDS TRACK MEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MISSOULA, Mont.—E. L. Perey '31 and A. L. Grover '31 have been elected joint captains of the State University of Montana track and field squad for next season. This was the third time that Montana athletes have chosen joint captains for their track squad, though this spring D. K. Stevlingson '30, was ineligible, and C. D. Samples '30, was permitted to have the honorary position alone.

Lettermen, in addition to the captain-elects, include: R. E. Parmenter '31, Howard Hill '30, G. J. Grover '31, C. D. Samples '30, R. F. Nelson '30, Harold Ruth '31, A. A. Flint '31, A. E. Burke '30, E. E. Carey '30, R. R. Blakeslee '31, J. E. Page '31, G. O. Lockwood '31 and T. M. Moore '31.

State University of Montana won the state intercollegiate meet at Missoula this spring, scoring 68 5-6 points, defeated Gonzaga University of Spokane in a dual meet, 112 1-3 to 18 1-3, and lost to University of Idaho at Moscow, 47 to 84.

One new record was established by the athletes of the 1930 squad, R. F. Nelson '30, making 6ft. ¾in. in the high jump to smash the old mark of 6ft. 1-10in.

LINDBERGHS MAY VISIT AT OLD LYME ESTATE

OLD LYME, Conn. (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh may have a place of call on the Connecticut River shore this summer. Mrs. E. K. Dillingham, of Texas, a cousin of Mrs. Dwight Morrow, mother of Mrs. Lindbergh, has leased one of three houses on the J. N. Brown estate in town which is close by the river.

The matter of a lease was confirmed June 10 by Sven L. Pearson, the caretaker, who also said that Mrs. Dillingham desired a place which had ample room for a landing field. On the estate are three houses, none of large size, and two have been occupied by daughters of Mrs. Brown.

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JANE ADDAMS URGES CHANGES IN DEPORTATION

Tells Social Workers Present Drastic Laws Too Hard on Foreign-Born

Moderation of deportation laws, a higher respect for and better understanding of the American Indian, organization of southern textile workers to aid their social conditions, and a wider use of social means by the churches, were outstanding topics at the various group meetings of the National Conference of Social Work as it swung into full stride on the second day of its convention in Boston.

Hundreds of speakers at scores of meetings are discussing each day subjects which concern every section of the community. The sessions call together investigators of international reputation who are at the center of nearly every social movement of the day.

Jane Addams, founder of Hull House in Chicago, speaking in the first of a series of addresses to be given by her during the conference, urged moderation of deportation laws. The most drastic act of this sort, passed on March 4, 1929, makes re-entry into the United States after deportation, a felony; and entry without inspection, a misdemeanor, with heavy penalties.

"But it goes even further than this," Miss Addams continued. "It bars forever from the United States, unless permission to apply for re-entry was granted prior to March 4, 1929, anyone who has ever been deported, for any cause, at any time, whether before or after the passage of this act.

Hits Students Hard

"Consideration of the position of such deportees reveals the extreme hardships which arise. Students who perhaps changed their school from one on the accredited list, to a school not so recognized by the Department of Labor and were therefore deported, can never return. Wives or husbands who came on a visit to their families here, who overstayed their permits and were deported, can never be reunited in this country.

"Foreign-born who become public charges at one stage of their struggle toward economic security, and were compelled upon deportation warrant to leave the country—no matter how affluent they may become in the future—can never re-enter.

"Such hard and fast exclusion provision, regardless of the effect upon the individuals they regulate, cannot possibly work toward the welfare of America.

"The total number of deportations shows an enormous increase during the last 10 years. From a rate which approximated several thousand a year at the time when the 'drives' were instituted, the number increased to 9495 in the year after the passage of the Immigration Act of 1924; to 10,904 in 1926; 11,662 in 1927; 11,625 in 1928, and 12,903 in 1929

"Social workers know as no other Americans can know the difficulties of such a drastic policy which too often blasts the hopes, and tears apart forever, the families of foreign-born persons who have come to America which was full of high promise for them and their children."

At a meeting of the committee on the American Indian, Herbert J. Spinden of the Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, N. Y., declared that hope of preserving the remnants of the race depend upon an understanding of his capabilities. By independent discovery, the Indian found out the essentials of civilization, Mr. Spinden added. He is capable of high accomplishment in many fields—particularly textiles—and of contributing valuable qualities to the community when given a fair opportunity.

W. David Owl, a member of the eastern band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, stated that the greatest wrong that can be done to the Indian is to treat him as of no value to the nation, with no opportunities for useful enterprise or duties worth performing. Mr. Owl is a leader of the younger Indian group and a missionary stationed at the Cattaraugus Reservation in Iroquois, N. Y.

Although the rights of citizenship have been conferred upon the Indian, questions affecting his personal duties, rights, property, and social relationships have never been clarified, Mr. Owl continued. Increasing desire for self-expression on the part of the Indian makes settlement of these problems pressing.

What Indian Needs

Mr. Owl enumerated some of the needs of the Indian. "His legal status must be clarified, so that the confusion about whether the State or the Federal Government has jurisdiction over certain phases of his life, may be eliminated. He wants to be treated no longer as a child, but as an individual with the right to make his own decisions, He wants his potentialities and desires for education and training to be aroused, and opportunities to be supplied for that education and its completion through vocation."

A challenge to social workers to see that the textile industry in the South should serve as a stepping-stone to a better economic and social life, as it has in New England, was made by Harriet L. Herring of the University of North Carolina. Pointing out the limitations of mill welfare workers employed by the industry, Miss Herring cited as a chief responsibility the interpretation of the employees and owners to each other and both to the public.

"In New England the cotton mill has helped wave after wave of native and immigrant people to a better economic and social life," Miss Herring declared in pointing out that southern people were staying in the mills." The social and welfare workers hold a key to the situation that will help to unlock the willingness of the owner the intelligent self-expression of the workers, and the understanding cooperation of the public."

For the first time an interdenominational conference of the churches on their relations to social work met June 10, in connection with the national conference. The need for a greater attention to problems of social welfare was stressed at the meeting.

Canadians Own Most of Their Forest Area

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. — Through the Dominion and Provincial Governments the people of Canada own 92 per cent of their forests, the remainder being privately owned. The direct revenue received by the Federal and Provincial Governments from their forests in the form of rentals, royalties, etc., amounts to approximately $15,000,000 annually. The total stand of timber including all species, both hardwood and softwood, is placed at 242,127,000,000 cubic feet.

Fires, insects and fungi are taking a great toll of Canada's forests. Foresters, forest entomologists, and forest pathologists are coöperating in their defense. By protection and proper management the accessible forest land could be made to produce in perpetuity several times the annual cut, but if present methods continue, experts maintain that the annual cut will have to be reduced.

The forest is second only to agriculture in the value of Canada's products. The capital invested in forest industries is approximately $675,000,000, one-third of which is in lumbering plants, sawmills, etc., and the balance in the pulp and paper industry. The forests provide 20 per cent of the entire freight haulage on Canadian railways; supply over 14,000,000 ties annually and almost an equivalent amount of timber for bridges, buildings, etc., and substantially affect the passenger traffic earnings of the railways through the attraction of tourists.

Canada is also the principal source of softwood supply in the British Empire, while the only economic use for one-third of the land area of the Dominion is in the growing of wood. The forests form the most important factor in equalizing stream flow and therefore have immense value in relation to power development.

McManamy Refuses Rail Interference

WASHINGTON (AP)—Members of the House from northwestern states disclosed June 9 that they had been advised by Frank McManamy, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the commission would not hold up negotiations toward consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads.

A delegation of House members from states traversed by the two lines appeared before the commission last month to urge that it defer action toward consummating the consolidation until further legislation was enacted.

Mr. McMananny wrote that "so long as laws providing for consolidation of railroads remain on the books, we must continue to administer them in accordance with their provisions. Therefore, we cannot consistently respond affirmatively to your suggestion."

WORLD BANK CHARGE BY McFADDEN DENIED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, speaking at a conference under auspices of The People's Lobby in New York June 7, denied the charges made by Louis T. McFadden, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, in reference to the Bank for International Settlements and the forthcoming issue of German reparation bonds.

Mr. McDonald said that none of the charges made by the chairman of the House committee could be sustained. He termed Mr. McFadden's charge that the coöperation of the American bankers with the International Bank is a part of a conspiracy against the fiscal and political independence of the United States as "an attack on the patriotism and integrity of all those distinguished Americans who coöperated in the creation of the Young plan and the Bank for International Settlements."

CANADA MAY INSTALL 10,000,000 H. P. BY 1940

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Canada's water power developments should reach an installed capacity of over 10,000,000 horsepower by 1940, according to the estimate of Norman Marr, chief hydraulic engineer of the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service. During the last six years over 2,500,000 horsepower was added to the turbine installation to bring Canada's total to the present figure of 5,710,000 horsepower.

The capital invested is estimated at $1,250,000,000. New funds to the extent of at least $92,000,000 per annum will be required to provide for new development. The available power is estimated at 20,347,000 horsepower under conditions of ordinary minimum flow, or 33,617,000 horsepower for ordinary six months' flow.

NASHUA FUND AIDED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The offertory of more than $100 received June 8 at the union service at Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal) in celebration of the 1900th anniversary of Pentecost, will be turned over to the Nashua (N. H.) fire relief fund, Dean Percy T. Edrop announced.

TEXTILE BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill setting up a textile foundation which will handle the $2,000,000 available for use in developing the textile industry was signed June 10, by President Hoover.

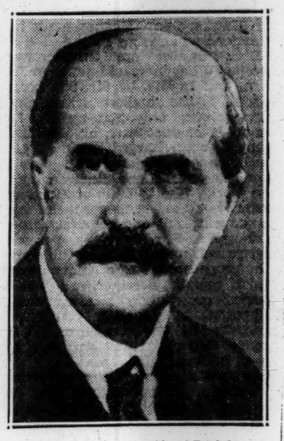
Green Asks Hoover to Speed Navy Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—Advancement of naval construction work to prevent a further aggravation of the unemployment situation at the navy yards was recommended to President Hoover on June 9 by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Green told the President there were about 2000 less men working in the yards now than in November and that substantial and increasing reductions were threatened which would increase unemployment, which he said "is still very bad."

He recommended that contemplated modernizing work upon old vessels be started at once to absorb the threatened layoffs and that the cruiser construction be begun at the earliest possible time.

Upholds Service Ideal at Tech Commencement



SIR WILLIAM H. BRAGG

'TECH' DEGREES AWARDED TO 584; 23 WIN HONORS

Graduation Exercises of 62d Year Are Held in Symphony Hall

The sixty-second commencement of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was held in Symphony Hall, Boston, June 10, when a graduating class of 584 advanced students and seniors received degrees.

The degrees were presented by Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, chairman of the institute corporation They included nine Doctors of Philosophy, 19 of Science, one of Public Health, seven Masters of Science in Architecture, 163 Masters of Science, four certificates in Public Health and 381 Bachelors of Science.

Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, new president of the institute, was on the platform at the ceremony, at which members of the class of 1880 were guests.

Faraday's Services Lauded

Delivering the commencement address, Sir William H. Bragg, distinguished British physicist and director of the Royal Institution, traced the "arresting phenomenon" of the development of technical institutions to gather knowledge of nature and make that knowledge available to mankind.

"To Faraday, who laid the foundations of a great part of modern industry," Sir William said, "science was not merely a collection of inventions to be applied by the rich for the comfort of the poor. It was a glorious purpose to be shared by all mankind. We must try to understand the world in which we live, for our enjoyment, for the training of our minds, for the enrichment of our contemplation, for the means whereby we may help each other.

"It is this larger point of view that we all wish to take. Books and museums, lectures and tuition classes, degrees and rewards, good teaching and good learning, work and play, happy associations and loyalties: these are fundamentally useful and important, one and all. Rumford's brilliant staff work, Bernard's active benevolence are always to be examples to us.

"But behind all, and inspiring our work, lies always the example of Faraday, dignified, reverent, eager, kindly, devoted to the increase of knowledge for the service of his fellow men. He took a keen interest in the direct application of science to industry, and yet he saw that the research which was purely scientific was essential, must indeed take precedence of the other. Without it there was neither life nor growth.

Mutual Service Upheld

"It is in this service that we may try to do our work. It is true, of course, that we must work for ourselves; instructors have to earn their living, and students must come to learn how to earn theirs. As the world is made, it must be so. But also the world is so made that the vision of its wonder, and the delight of mutual service and the happy task of exploring the one to help us in achieving the other, can light our lives for us as the sunshine lights the earth."

Announcement of the award of 23 fellowships for advanced study and research was made at the commencement exercises. Four fellowships for foreign graduate study and research were included. They are:

James G. Carr, Batavia, N. Y.: traveling fellow in architecture.

Hunter Rouse, Toledo, O.: Institute of Technology traveling fellow in hydraulics.

Alfred T. Waidelich, Philadelphia, Pa.: Institute of Technology traveling fellow in civil engineering.

Reginald L. Wakeman, Weymouth, Mass.: Moore traveling fellow in organic chemistry.

The Rotch prizes in architecture were awarded to Frederick A. Pawley, of New York City, as the senior with the best general record, and to George F. Schatz, of Cincinnati, O., as the special student with the best general record.

The Dialer's Guide

FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11

Transoceanic Radiocast

British Broadcasting Corporation Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor (WEAF-T,—WOR). One hour of symphony music from London, the first in a projected series of three transmissions, the others scheduled for June 19 and June 20. Mr. Goossens is already well known to American listeners through his conductorship of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra. 6.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Musical Album" (CBS-T). Hour afternoon classical period by the Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Lillian Bucknam, soprano; Kenyon Congdon, baritone. 4.

Rhoda Arnold, soprano; Lucerne Male Quartet; Quebec Woodwind Ensemble (Canadian Pacific—WOR). "Lucerne-in-Quebec" period. Two French solos, one her own, in first group, by Miss Arnold, who is first soprano of WOR's Moonbeam Trio, followed by two songs of Mrs. H. H. A. Beach Nevin's "Little Boy Blue," popular and novelty songs by quartet. "Morris Dance" and "Minuetto Capriccio" by woodwinds. 7:30.

"Manhattan Moods" (CBS-T). Memories and acknowledgments. Combined orchestras and mixed vocal ensemble. 8.

Mobilail Concert Orchestra (Vacuum Oil—WEAF Chain). A "garden party." The opening mood is created by Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture. Lois Bennett, soprano, sings d'Hardelot's "I Know a Lovely Garden," "The Glow Worm," with strings and bells, "The Moon and I," from "The Mikado." Friml's "Mignonette," by Yascha Zayde, violin soloist. "Whispering Willows," "Flight of the Bumble-Bee" and "Waltz of the Flowers," by orchestra, are the rest of the musical flora. 8:30.

Foresters Quartet; concert orchestra (Slyvania—WJZ Chain). Ballad favorites by quartet, solo, "Oh, Moon of My Delight," specialties by orchestra. 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Male quartet; orchestra (Palmolive—WEAF-T) For best bits we nominate Mr. Oliver's solo, "Little Grey Home in the West"; "Entr'acte" from "Naughty Marietta," by quartet; Oliver-Palmer duet, "Fancy Our Meeting"; Miss Palmer's solo, "Listen to the Mocking Bird"; Lennox-Shaw duet, "Drifting and Dreaming." 9:30.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain) Most familiar ballads, "Love's Old Swee' Song," "Traumerei," Densmore tango, "Moonbeams" and "Music When Soft Voices Die." 11.

Inaugural of KFSD, San Diego, Into NBC Network (NBC—T). The addition of this 1000-watt transmitter in southern California plus KTAR, Phoenix, Ariz., recently added, will further improve NBC reception in the Southwest. No time given.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Romantic Young Lady" (WJZ—T). Modern Spanish comedy of G Martinez Sierra in Radio Guild period. 4.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"The Eternal Question" (Coon — WEAF Chain). 7:45.
Our young Americans of "East of Cairo" visit a Fu Manchu-like secret society of the Far East. 8.

"Forty Fathom Trawlers" (Bay State—CBS). Sea stories. 8:30.

"Michael Angelo" (Wadsworth—WJZ Chain). How a tiny pendant, fashioned for the wife of his teacher, influenced the career of the great Italian sculptor and painter. 9.

"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Burlesque skit on radio programs. 10:30.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain). Melodrama. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Chauncey Parsons, tenor; Retting and Platt, piano duo; orchestra (Northwestern—WJZ Chain). "Yeast Foamers" period from Chicago. 8.

Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; Grantland Rice sport interview (WEAF—T). Best bits "Sweetheart" waltz from "Maytime," "Song Without a Name," "La Seduccion" tango. 10:30.

Fred Culley's Royal York Orchestra, Toronto (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain). 12.

Characteristic Music

"In a Russian Village" (CBS—T) Soloist, male quartet and balalaikas. 9.

Recitals

Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist (WEAF Chain) "Irish Air" in Kreisler arrangement, Sarasate's "Malaguena" and Hubay's "Scene de la Czardas." 7.

Talks

"Chocolate and Old Bahia" (WJZ—T) Edward Tomlinson. 5.

"From Sagebrush to Subways" (CBS) Gilbert Swan, Broadway columnist of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, in "Bill Schudt's Going to Press" period. 6.

"The Little Church Theatrical Family Hour" (CBS—T) Introducing well-known stars of the stage. 6:30.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T) William Hard. 7:30.

"Adventures of Col. E. Alexander Powell" (CBS—T). 7:45.

"Old Counsellor"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (Halsey Stuart—WEAF—T) Current conditions in the bond market. Seasonal music by orchestra. 9.

Orchestral

Philco Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (Philadelphia—GBS) Hour of standard classics, of which we mention Griffes's "The White Peacock"; Russian folk song, "I Dance With a Mosquito," which ends with a loud slap, thereby ending Mr. Mosquito; excerpt from Tchaikovsky's "Sixth"; "Vorspiel and Liebestod," from "Tristan and Isolde"; "Polovetzian Dances," from "Prince Igor." 10.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Esther Nagel, soprano.
5:15 Mme. Dupee, French diction.
5:45 Tropical Troubadours.
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 Time; WEEI String Ensemble.
6:35 "Cap'n and the Widder."
6:49 Announcement; baseball; news.
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble; announcement.
7:15 NBC Talk, Dean Gleason Archer.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Shavings."
8:00 Margaret Schilling, soprano.
8:15 Guido Antonelli, violinist.
8:30 Sketch, "The Night Court."
9:00 NBC, Everready Orchestra; Landt Trio.
9:30 NBC, Bakers Orchestra; male trio.
10:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Songbird.
10:15 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
10:30 NBC, Radio-Keith-Orpheum Hour.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Loew's Orpheum Program; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—Safety Crusaders.
5:45 Road Man; time; weather; Radiogram.
5:57 Agriculture markets; sports.
6:15 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Topics.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Organ recital, Lew White.
8:00 Waldorf's "Bing Family" sketch.
8:30 NBC, Libby Concert Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Tek Orchestra; Vee Lawnhurst.
9:30 NBC, Harry Archer's orchestra; solos.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Chorus; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Old Topper"; Cronies Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather; Digest.
11:06 Baseball; Kozak Radiogram.
11:09 Dramatic sketch; music; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Leopold Morse Serenaders.
5:45 Menihan's Arch Aiders; time.
6:00 The Modernists Orchestra.
6:15 The Talisman and his Crusaders.
6:30 Scott Oracle and Orchestra.
6:45 Kelvinator Orchestra.
6:59 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 Tercentenary Messages; time; golf.
7:35 CBS, Huston Ray's orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson, Frank Crumit.
8:30 Evinruders Orchestra; vocal duo.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches and music.
9:30 American Legion Past Commanders.
10:00 CBS, Graybar sketch, "Rent Free."
10:30 CBS, "Grand Opera Concert.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lowe's orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Popular songs.
5:15 Arthur Santora, pianist.
5:30 Twilight Hour, string trio.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 News; time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a.m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
10:00 a.m.—NBC Programs.
2:10 p.m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p.m.—NBC, "Evening Stars."
4:00 p.m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a.m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a.m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p.m.—NBC, Forum and Home Hour.
2:30 Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:00 a.m.—Studio music.
10:00 a.m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p.m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p.m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p.m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p.m.—Braves vs. St. Louis.

BATES STUDENT WINS THESIS PRIZE OF $500

LEWISTON, Me. (AP)—Howard E. Thomas of Brooklyn, N. Y., a junior at Bates College, has been awarded the $500 Percival Wood Clement prize for the best thesis in support of the United States Constitution and its first 10 amendments, it was announced at the college June 10.

The award was created in the will of the late Gov. Percival W. Clement of Vermont. Bates and 21 other New England colleges participated in the contest.

LAWRENCE UNEMPLOYED 3365

LYNN, Mass. (AP)—Lawrence, with 1930 population of 83,334, has 3365 unemployed, approximately 1 in every 25 persons, the census enumerator for the Lynn district disclosed today. Peabody, a city of 2112 persons, has 382 out of work. In the town of Boxford there are only three who have no jobs,

MUSICIANS SHUN 'BOYCOTTING' IN URGING RIGHTS

3,000,000 Sympathizers Gained Already, Federation Head Declares

Although the federation will continue its "cultural campaign" of advertising in newspapers and magazines to acquaint the public with reasons why "producers of music" should be retained in proper ratio as against complete entertainment programs of "canned music," it was brought out on June 10 at the meeting of the American Federation of Musicians in Boston that there will be no "boycott" measures and none of those more violent forms of campaigning which sometimes defeat a cause.

While the many hundred delegates took a day off to "see Boston and environs" and generally to have a good time on an excursion to Pemberton there was much informal discussion around the corridors of the Copley-Plaza, convention headquarters, about issues which will be carefully considered in executive session.

The determination of the federation to avoid the implications of "boycott" in attempting to deal with a problem which has arisen to curtail seriously the employment throughout the United States of "producers of music" is upheld by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, with which the organization is affiliated and is on the ground that "boycott would destroy all the constructive work done up to this time by the federation.

Early Days of Movement

"The appeal to the musical instincts of the people will develop a higher culture, and a force more lasting and beneficial than could possibly be achieved in any more violent way. In time the now almost universal demand for more leisure to be put to educational uses, through the reduction of working hours to meet the inroads of the mechanization of the arts, will eventually have its cultural influence and create a demand in the United States that this nation continue to lead in the field for the preservation and development of genuine music."

Joseph N. Weber, president of the American Federation, which is entertained in Boston by the Boston Musicians' Protective Association, Local 9 of the American Federation of Labor, pointed with pride to the accomplishments of the organization of the Musicians' Protective Assembly, No. 6471, A. F. of L., on Aug. 29, 1894. It was a gathering together of the pioneers, "the drivers of the covered wagons," of the splendid present organization, he said. About that time the National League of Musicians was in process of organization and an invitation was extended to the Boston musicians to send a delegate or officials, looking toward some mutual meetings. A charter was granted the Boston group, as Local No. 4 of the national league, in 1897. In 1913 headquarters were procured in St. Botolph Street, and the corner stone of the present headquarters in that same street was laid in October of 1913.

Public's Attention Gained

Mr. Weber pointed out that the federation's present plan of inviting the attention of the public to present day deficiencies in the musical fare it receives through mechanical means is bearing fruit and cited as proof the fact that more than 3,000,000 people in the United States and Canada have already joined in the efforts of the Music Defense League to promote the cause of "producers of music" as differentiated from mechanical sources.

Pageant Enacted by Boston Schools

Practically every school in Boston participated today in a tercentenary pageant, entitled "The Tree of Knowledge," designed to celebrate 300 years of development in the Massachusetts school system.

With nearly 5000 pupils and teachers taking part and thousands of others looking on, Fenway Park, where the observance was held, departed from its athletic character and assumed a colorful atmosphere in which the youth of Boston portrayed nearly every feature of the work being done in the local schools, while processions and tableaux in costume depicted the romance of learning.

Three episodes were listed on the program, taking in "Education before the Revolution," "Education up to the Civil War," and "Education in the Bodern Period." Dr. William H. J. Kennedy, principal of the Boston Teachers' College, was chairman of the pageant committee.

Colleges Face New Tests, Angell Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWARTHMORE, Pa.—The test of a modern college lies in whether it imparts to its graduates an "unflagging interest in the world of ideas" and a "persistent allegiance to the ideals of mental growth," Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University, asserted in the commencement address at Swarthmore College June 9.

"For you and for others coming from colleges with programs resembling that at Swarthmore," Dr. Angell told the graduates, "I believe that the real test will be whether or not, as the years pass, you maintain in full vigor a genuine intellectual curiosity which you insist on satisfying with ever new forays upon the stores of accumulating knowledge.

"It is this newer ideal of appropriate motivation for a liberal college course which has been tried upon you young people, and we shall learn from you, as time passes, whether we have really discovered a method of releasing in the life of youth a genuine abounding spring of intellectual growth or whether we have simply been the victims of one more educational nostrum.

"It is, then, a wholly just proposal to test the modern college by the quality and permanency of the effects it produces upon its graduates."

Government Study Urged by Governor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The increasing complexities of government of the present day demand a keen interest in the study of the subject by the younger generation, in order that serious problems may be avoided, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt told students of Syracuse University at the commencement exercises June 9.

Governor Roosevelt reviewed the increase in governmental functions during the past half century and declared that "the activities of government today are at least 10 times more numerous than 50 years ago."

"The reason that I speak today on the theme of the functions of government," he said, "is because you of the younger generation, who are about to enter into active life, find yourselves of necessity facing a distinct problem during the next few years. You have heard the general theory that the government which governs least is the government which governs best, and at the same time you have seen and are seeing a constant demand more insistent with every passing year, that government, federal, state and local, branch out into every kind of new activities—that it extend its functions to cover the whole range of human endeavor.

"We of today ask for the intelligent interest of the younger generation in answering the question of how far shall this extension of function go. There would seem to be two ways of giving the answer. The first is to proceed as we have proceeded during the past generation, adding new functions year by year as the occasions seem to arise, but without any definite plan or policy.

"The other procedure, and the one to which I invoke your help, is the building up of such a careful and intelligent study, such an active interest on the part of the population as a whole, that we shall be able as a sovereign people to lay down an orderly procedure to outline a structure of government limited definitely to functions which are admittedly the right functions of government."

Manchester Bank Is Closed by State

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—The Merrimack River Savings Bank, the deposits of which are in excess of $11,000,000, is in the hands of Arthur E. Dole, State Bank Commissioner, and an investigation is under way to determine the condition of the institution's finances.

The Hillsborough County Court ordered the closure early June 9, and this action was followed by a statement from Mr. Dole, in which he said that serious doubts had arisen respecting investments in western mortgage loans, which constitute a large part of the bank's assets.

At the same time he made it clear that no other bank in the State was affected either by the closure of the Merrimack River Bank or by having made loans in the particular western territory under investigation by the banking department.

Mr. Dole did not disclose where the territory is. Although asserting that the ability of the bank to continue with safety to serve its 20,000 depositors had become a matter of "serious doubt," he declared the institution would be permitted to resume operations "if the situation warrants." He estimated that the completion of the investigation would require several weeks.

Butler Gets Action on Census Inquiry

In response to a request from William M. Butler, former United States Senator from Massachusetts, for an inquiry into the census controversy in the Boston sector, William M. Steuart, director of the Federal Census Bureau at Washington, has sent to Louis E. Sensale, local supervisor of census, a letter of instruction with special stress on the need for care in the listing of names and for an immediate check-up on the claims of non-listing.

The letter closes with the recommendation that the recheck be largely conducted in company with "office help in whom you have confidence."

"It is true," says Mr. Steuart in the letter, "that in certain wards of some of the large cities and in the entire region of some cities there has been a decrease in population, the people having moved into the suburbs outside the corporate limits of the city. These conditions are familiar to you, and we must rely upon you to see that proper care is taken to insure a correct enumeration."

HULTMAN WANTS CIVIL SERVICE RULES REVISED

Necessity for Promoting Younger Police Officers Given as Reason

Revision of the civil service rules to facilitate promotions among the younger element in the police department, is proposed by Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner of Boston, in recommendations forwarded to the Civil Service Commission and which will be given a hearing on June 12 at 2:30 p. m.

Mr. Hultman pointed out that the police strike of some years past deprived the department of many of its younger men with the result that the higher officers are now ready for retirement.

"My policy of transferring captains from one district to another will be followed among the lieutenants, sergeants, and privates," Mr. Hultman said. "It is a matter of judgment as to when they should be transferred, but I think it should be done to familiarize the men with the entire city."

The commissioner also hopes for a drastic revision of the taxicab laws, for which he expects to have proposals ready by the end of the month.

"It is not my idea to enlarge the department but to do as much as I can with those men I have by introducing efficiency. I think the radio will help tremendously, but not the way they use it in Chicago. There they send out messages to their officers which crooks can pick up. My idea would be to use it in calling the street officers to their boxes by a continual stream of 'box, box, box' announcements."

The commissioner advocated the light car as a means of facilitating police service. He opposed enlargement of the mounted police corps on horse or motorcycle within the city limits. He expects to introduce many smaller cars similar to those he devised for the fire department with doors in back.

Twenty-five to 30 detailed police groups in small cars connected with the main office by radio would greatly improve the department, he said. He is also fitting out the criminal bureau with a modern photographic department for photographing finger prints. He proposes a special car to carry photographic equipment.

Additions Made to Becket House

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALEM, Mass.—Substantial additions to the Becket house, one of the seventeenth-century dwellings on the grounds of the House of Seven Gables, are almost completed. It is expected that everything will be ready for the accommodation of overnight guests and for the service of meals for visitors to the Massachusetts Tercentenary celebration, June 12-13.

A wing at the rear of the house forms an ell on the east so constructed to conform in every detail to the old building. Old-time furniture, quaint lighting fixtures and appropriate treatment of the small-paned windows give the interior the atmosphere of bygone days.

It is planned to have the House of Seven Gables open to visitors during the evening after June 10.

BELMONT DEDICATES BRANCH LIBRARY

BELMONT, Mass.—A field stone chapel, formerly an adjunct of the Belmont School for Boys, was dedicated and turned over to this town for use as a branch library by heirs of Col. Everett Chamberlain Benton on June 9, the ceremony being attended by old friends of Colonel Benton, town officials and leading citizens.

The memorial was accepted by the town at the annual town meeting last March. Six thousand dollars was appropriated for its alteration and renovation. It is now open to the public, with Miss Marshall Norton serving as librarian.

Successful Season for Fairs Expected by State Division

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTH WILBRAHAM, Mass.—The State Department of Agriculture is looking forward to an unusually successful fair season this year, due to the increase in state aid and to the natural progress most of the fairs are making, according to L. B. Boston, director of the division of fairs.

Mr. Boston's records show that 61 of the 110 fairs and exhibits aided by the state prize money will receive more money this season because of the additional $5000 appropriated this year.

The fairs are divided into two groups, major fairs of those which own property and have fair grounds, and the community fairs which are held as a gathering of the townspeople and an exhibit of their agricultural products. Both are aided by the state money. The major fairs will get $3500 more than last year, community fairs will get $475 additional, poultry and rabbit shows will get $420 more and Grange fairs will receive $305 additional.

The state money can only be used for specific purposes, such as the payment of premiums and making special educational exhibits. None of it can be spent on amusements, racing or special attractions.

Four Promotions in Harvard Faculty

Four promotions in the faculty of Harvard University were announced at University Hall June 9. One of the four was that of Bremer W. Pond to be the third incumbent of the Charles Eliot Professorship of Landscape Architecture, in September, 1930.

Dr. Alfred C. Redfield becomes professor of physiology; Kenneth J. Conant, now assistant professor, becomes associate professor of architecture, and Constantin P. Yaglou, instructor in ventilation and illumination, becomes an assistant professor of industrial hygiene.

EXERCISES AT NORTHFIELD

GREENFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Representative in Congress, was the commencement speaker at exercises closing the scholastic year at Northfield Seminary and at Mount Hermon June 9. At Mount Hermon, C. Glen Albright of Souderton, Pa., one of the 82 members of the graduating class, was awarded the Cambridge prize, a scholarship for study at Cambridge University, Eng.

BRAINTREE GROWING

BROCKTON, Mass. (AP)—The population of Braintree is 15,673, an increase of 5093, or 48.12 per cent, since 1920, census officials announced June 10. There are 34 farms, and 150 persons were recorded as unemployed.

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THE HOME FORUM

Mastering the Printed Page

FOR those of us whose formal schooling is over, education may at last begin. In particular, we may learn to read. Now that we have escaped the prescriptions of the schoolmaster and are no longer required to thumb the classics of literature with examinations staring us in the face and with serried ranks of notes and introductions and prefaces to damp our ardor and impede our progress, we are ready to find out whether literature has anything for us that we can thoroughly enjoy and deeply profit by. We may set forth now without further delay upon an endless voyage of discovery, each of us pulling at his own helm and trimming his own sail.

For certainly it is one of the more serious errors that we make in thinking of school and college to suppose that they complete our experience with books, so that when once we have left the classroom we need never concern ourselves with literature again. Formal schooling leads us, at best, only a little way into the world of letters, and often it discourages us from entering that world at all. Those who find the delight of books usually do so after their school years have passed. Books that they once read mechanically and as a task they learn to read with a surprised joy that glows and grows from page to page, setting the fancy on fire and lighting up wide stretches of mental country. Their reading becomes energetic, audacious, and a substitute for adventure. It extends, deepens, enriches all their experience. They do not merely learn; they enlarge. They do not merely win knowledge; they gain wisdom, gentleness, humor and charm, tenderness and comprehension. They multiply themselves, increasing in stature not by arithmetical but by geometrical progression. To their allotted three score years and ten they add as many centuries, and they pass freely through the walls of time and space that hem all others in to mingle with great companions.

All this is worth any effort it may cost. But what is the effort and the cost of learning to read? How does one learn to master the printed page?

In the first place, one must choose a book that will try his mettle—not one of the soft and soothing sweetmeats that are concocted nowadays by the thousands for the millions but something angular, masculine, and tough. One must choose a writer whom one can constantly respect, look up to, strive toward. And emphatically this does not mean a writer who tells us only those things that we think we know, things we already believe. What struggle, what contention, and therefore what strength, are we likely to get from such an one? Are we reading to be flattered, or to learn? To be confirmed in our previous convictions, or to test them? Most of us can read John Burroughs with pleasure because his thought moved in the conventional grooves, and on nearly every page of his we find our own thoughts and feelings skillfully reflected; but can we read someone who affronts conventional feeling and thinking at every turn? Ah, there is a test, and there is training of certain highly valuable qualities. A long and steady go at such a one will teach us to be fair in estimating our opposite, to be patient with an antagonist who is never patient, to find honey in the lion's mouth. Nine persons in ten of those who are brought up on Burroughs and his kind will fling down a book by such an author after reading a few pages, with a feeling compounded of bewilderment and anger and self-protective contempt. The tenth person, refusing to judge before he understands, is the one who is learning to read. He is learning, also, to think.

Having chosen an author and a book, the next step is to accustom oneself to a rigorous scrutiny of individual words such as very few readers ever attain. One's dealing with books has hitherto been lackadaisical, limp, sleepy, and the present effort is to make it vigorous. Hitherto we have been reading chiefly our own thoughts, moods, ideas, in the words of other men, but now we are determined to get our author's sense, not our own. Do we know exactly and fully what his single words mean? Probably not, for words are devious and ancient and wonderful things, crammed with history each one, and a good writer uses them in more recondite senses than we have been aware of. We should read over again that brilliant passage in Ruskin's Sesame and Lilies in which the words alone of a few lines from Milton's Lycidas are considered with microscopic acumen, and then perhaps we shall realize how fumbling and haphazard our own way of reading words has been—how hasty, how shallow, how drowsy. In order to master a printed page—if indeed it was a page worth printing—we must grapple with words tenaciously, determined not to let them go until they have rendered up their full meanings; we must no longer be content to let them slide over us.

Two processes, or at least two distinct attitudes of thought, are necessary to the mastery of any true book. The first is passive and the second active. In the former we are concerned entirely to find out what our author has to say, postponing meanwhile all judgment upon him. We give him his full and fair chance at us. We do not say, whenever we find a passage or a sentence running counter to our own predilections: "This man is a fool, and I will have no more to do with him." We say: "This man evidently sees things in a way that I do not, and perhaps, therefore, I may learn something from him that I have not known before." We do not try to judge before we understand.

The second process is no less and no more important. Having done our best to find out exactly what our author has to say, submitting ourselves to him with perfect docility for the time being as though we had no knowledge, no experience, no thoughts of our own, we then turn upon his book and ask: "Now what does all this mean for me? What must I accept and what reject—not by mere prolongation of my previous prejudices and convictions, but in the light of all I know and in accordance with the laws of clear, fair thinking?" As many readers fail in this process as in the other. Some are quite incapable of abstracting from their own previous convictions, even though the book they have just read is a complete refutation of them. These people do not really read, and the time they spend over books might be more profitably spent at golf or knitting. Others focus all their attention upon single assertions, paragraphs, or sentences of a book, failing altogether to read these in the context of the whole book and so failing to understand them. Incapable of holding steadily in thought a long and complicated argument, they grasp at isolated remarks which they think, mistakenly, that they comprehend, and base their total criticism of a book upon these alone. Only those who can relate the whole of a book just read to something like the whole of what they know and are, can properly be called readers.

One may err in an excessive emphasis upon either the passive or the active process. Many readers are too receptive, too easily bowled over by any writing that is plausible or emphatic. Others seem incapable of entertaining impartially any opinion which they have not long held. Both fail in reading. A considerable skill is required, not very different from the social tact necessary in civilized conversation, to give an author his chance without subservience. Truculence and truckling are two extremes to be avoided as much in our dealings with books as in our contacts with men and women.

Evidently, it is no easy task that one sets to work upon when he determines to master the printed page. In one sense, we learn to read in childhood; in another sense, very few of us ever learn to read. In our time, moreover, a dozen potent distractions that were unknown to the recent past are postponing for most of us even the beginning of this arduous task. Mechanism of many dazzling and dizzying sorts makes reading seem comparatively dull; and our tendency to think in masses, to receive our opinions ready-made, has caused many of us to think of free and adventurous reading as almost an impiety. What would indeed be impious, however, would be the rejection, for any reason that could be imagined or devised, of the huge human treasure that has been gathered for us in books. Our wealth lies there if anywhere. In books rather than in banks or armies or even schools lies the stability of the present and the hope of the future. The supreme classics of literature are now our own, and we must deal with them according to our abilities. If we let them lapse they may never return to enlighten mankind, for their sway must be continuous, not intermittent. They come before each succeeding generation for their trial, and they stand today before those few who have learned to read. But it would be nearer the full truth to say that we stand on trial before them.

I. P. S. E.

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Venice at Last

You really begin to arrive in Venice when you leave Milan. Your train is hardly out of the station before you have conjured up all the visions and traditions of your childhood: great rows of white palaces running sheer into the water; picture-book galleys reflected upside down in red lagoons; domes and minarets, kiosks, towers, and steeples, queer-arched temples, and the like.

As you speed on in the dusty train, your memory-fed imagination takes new flights. You expect gold-encrusted barges, hung with Persian carpets, rowed by slaves double-banked, and trailing rare brocades in a sea of China blue, to meet you at the water landing.

By the time you reach Verona your mental panorama makes another turn. . . . You instinctively look around for the fair Juliet and her nurse. There are half a dozen as pretty Veronese, attended by their watchful duennas, going down by train to the City by the Sea; but they do not satisfy you. You want one in a tight-fitting white satin gown with flowing train, a diamond-studded girdle, and an ostrich-plume fan. The nurse, too, must be stouter, and have a high-keyed voice; be bent a little in the back, and shake her finger in a threatening way, as in the old mezzotints you have seen Mrs. Siddons or Peg Woffington. This pair of Dulcineas on the seat in front, in silk dusters, with a lunch basket and a box of sweets, are too modern and commonplace for you, and will not do.

When you roll into Padua, and neither doge nor inquisitor in ermine or black gown boards the train, you grow restless. A suspicion enters. . . . What if, after all, there should be no Venice? Just as there is no Robinson Crusoe nor man Friday; no Shahrazad telling her stories far into the Arabian nights; no Santa Claus with reindeer; no Rip Van Winkle haunted by queer little gnomes in fur caps. As this suspicion deepens . . . a thousand shivers go down your spine. . . .

Upon leaving Mestre, the last station, you smell the salt air of the Adriatic through the open car window. Instantly your hopes revive. . . .

"All out for Venice," says the guard, in French.

Half a dozen porters—well-dressed, civil-spoken porters, flat-capped and numbered—seize your traps and help you from the train. You look up. It is like all the rest of the depots since you left Paris—high, dingy, besmoked. . . .

"This way to the gondolas," says the porter. He is very polite. . . .

Soon you begin to breathe more easily. There is another door ahead, framing a bit of blue sky. "At least the sun shines here," you say to yourself.

"This way, Signore."

One step, and you stand in the light. Now look! Below, at your very feet, a great flight of marble steps drops down to the water's edge. Crowding these steps is a throng of gondoliers, porters, women with fans and gay colored gowns, priests, fruit-sellers, water-carriers, and peddlers. At the edge, and away over as far as the beautiful marble church, a flock of gondolas like black swans curve in and out. Beyond stretches the double line of church and palace, bordering the glistening highway. Over all is the soft golden haze, the shimmer, the translucence of the Venetian summer sunset.

With your head in a whirl—so intense is the surprise, so foreign to your traditions and dreams the actuality—you throw yourself on the yielding cushions of a waiting gondola. A turn of the gondolier's wrist, and you dart into a narrow canal. Now smells greet you, damp, cool, low-tide smells. The palaces and the warehouses shut out the sky. On you go—under low bridges of marble, fringed with people leaning listlessly over, around sharp corners, their red and yellow bricks worn into ridges by thousands of rounding boats; past open plazas crowded with the teeming life of the city. The shadows deepen; the waters glint like flakes of broken gold-leaf. High up in an opening you catch a glimpse of a tower, rose-pink in the fading light; it is the Campanile. Farther on, you slip beneath an arch caught between two palaces and held in mid-air . . . the Bridge of Sighs. For a moment all is dark. Then you glide into a sea of opal, of amethyst and sapphire.

The gondola stops near a small flight of stone steps protected by huge poles striped with blue and red. Other gondolas are debarking. A stout porter in gold lace steadies yours as you alight.

"Monsieur's rooms are quite ready. They are over the garden; the one with the balcony overhanging the water."

The hall is full of people. . . . Beyond, from an open door, comes the perfume of flowers. You pass out, cross a garden, cool and fresh in the darkening shadows, and enter a small room opening on a staircase. You walk up and . . . push back a folding glass door, and step out upon a balcony of marble.

How still it is! Only the plash of the water about the bows of the gondolas, and the little waves snapping at the water-steps. . . .

You look about you—out over the blossoms of the oleanders, across the shimmering water, beyond the beautiful dome of the Salute, glowing like a huge pearl in the clear evening light. No, it is not the Venice of your childhood; not the dream of your youth. It is softer, more mellow, more restful, more exquisite in its harmonies.

Suddenly a strain of music breaks upon your ear—a soft, low strain. Nearer it comes, nearer. You lean forward over the marble rail to catch its meaning. Far away across the surface of the beautiful sea floats a tiny boat. Every swing of the oar leaves in its wake a quivering thread of gold. Now it rounds the great red buoy, and is lost behind the sails of a lazy lugger drifting with the tide. Then the whole broad water rings with the melody. In another instant it is beneath you—the singer standing, holding his hat for your pennies; the chorus seated, with upturned, expectant faces.

Into the empty hat you pour all your store of small coins, your eyes full of tears.—From "Gondola Days," by F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

In a Turkish Village

Oh, little quiet Turkish street
With houses pink and houses white,
Where one may walk and only meet
The watchman in the night.

From minaret there comes a call,
When all is rose in sunset's glow,
That God is Great and God is All,
Is any more to know?

One by one iron shutters close;
The stork nests on a chimney high.
A tranquil folk who win repose
And let the world pass by.

CARIS EVELYN MILLS.

Peacock and Wistaria

THE Japanese have a way of painting birds which is all their own. They place them always in relation to some branch or flower, which gives the precise setting they need. The accompanying painting by Okoku Konoshima illustrates the point, the artist having deliberately chosen an unusually strong branch on which to pose his proud bird. More than that, he has painted two branches, of which the lower is the heavier. By this means he leads the eye down to the clump of dark leaves and light blossoms at the bottom of the frame, so that there may be a balance of color to correspond with the thick breast of the peacock. The head is so distinct that he has reduced its severity by the curve of wistaria which descends from its perch.

Mr. Konoshima's work is exceedingly decorative, well suited to such subjects as these designed as panels for rooms with high ceilings. He has exhibited this picture in Paris, where it won favorable comment.

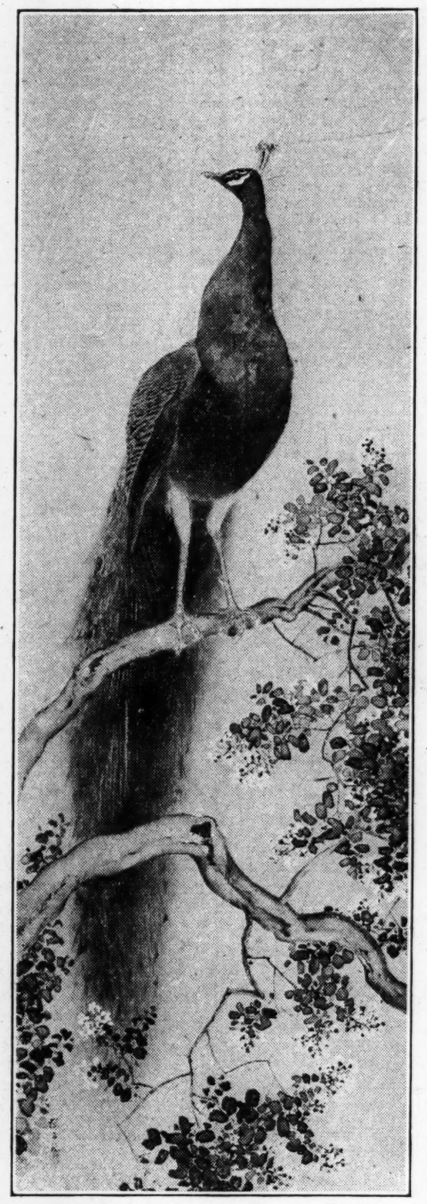
A Queensland Veranda

Susan Wise loved her veranda. It was there she worked, read, wrote, rested, thought out problems, and gained the interest and stimulant that a wide view of sky, and beautiful nature can supply. A simple—rather narrow — ordinary veranda, whose only claim to attention lay in a low, wide seat that ran along its edge instead of a railing, and which served for anything at all.

Tiny children used it as a dining table, throwing their scraps to the birds on the lawn below. Sometimes when Susan was alone, the birds that she always loved and protected sat on the rail, asking for attention and crumbs. "Joe," the dog, used it as a sort of esplanade to stroll along—or bask on—or sometimes he merely rested his front legs on it, and gazed at the view. Visitors always preferred to sit on the seat, which was a great relief to Susan, there being few chairs and little space. Perched on a high hill, the house overlooked the river bed below, scrub and hills beyond. The wide lawn stretched and sloped away from the building till it suddenly disappeared under the trees and into the bed of the river below. On either side of the lawn rose bushes, a perfect haven for small birds. Halfway down at the side of the lawn a tap dripped into a wide, earthenware plate, and there birds of every sort and size came to bathe and drink. Tiny tits and grass birds, some vivid, some sober in color, flirted in the honeysuckle above and splashed happily in the dish. Shy swamp pheasants, who nested every year in the sanctuary of the house inclosure, watched from neighboring branches for a quiet chance to drink. Land rails ran in and out from the near shelter of long grass and bathed vigorously, making a sharp, clicking noise of wings and water. A covey of five fat quail came regularly and sometimes brought their friends, who dashed in and out with many experimental plunges. Parrots with their quaint rolling walk explored the lawn, and once a huge iguana toured around, dug into a hole in a rose bed, found the water dish, and after drinking curled up in it, looking as enormous as a fairy-tale dragon.

All this and much more Susan was never tired of watching when she was alone, and she was very often alone. The ever-changing lights on the hills, the shadows among the trees, the sparkling and quiet reflection on the river, the slow up and down of the plough horses on the cultivation, the bending of the great gum trees in the wind, the rising moon and the great quiet floods of its silver light across the flats—all these had become part of Susan's thought, so often had she watched them and drawn companionship and inspiration from them.

When lonely she had felt as if nature came closer; when restless she saw activity expressed in growth and movement in passing clouds, weaving grass, fluttering branches, coming and going of birds, the lesson of nature quietly busy. There were sparkling days when parrots made bedlam in the flowering chestnuts and titrees, butterflies were everywhere, and the water danced in the sunshine. There were wet days when the showers came down the gap, shutting out the hills one by one, the clouds came down almost to the valley, and trees and grass seemed heavy and silent, drenched with rain. There were nights when all around were the display of lightning, the roll or crash of thunder, the sudden breathless calm. And there were nights when Susan carried her long chair round the corner away from the insects—and the hot, glaring petrol light hung up where Peter read his paper. Just a few yards away from them lay the wonderful calm of the stars above, the cooler breath of air and the fireflies signaling to each other. Somewhere down by the river, a cow sneezed, a bird called, a fish jumped. The scent of the honeysuckle and petunias came as never in the daytime. The monotonous duties of the day faded from thought; and an underlying love of peace and beauty rose to its level and claimed its hour and its own. No wonder Susan loved her veranda!



Courtesy Archives Photographiques, Paris

Peacock. After a Painting on Silk by Okoku Konoshima

„Die Karte des Lebens"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WER eine Reise vorhat, legt sich gern die Strecke zurecht und trifft Vorbereitungen, damit von Anfang bis Ende alles angenehm verläuft. Selbst vor Antritt einer Urlaubsreise werden oft viele Stunden auf die Herstellung einer Art Karte verwendet, um Ziel und Dauer der Reise genau zu bestimmen. Häufig wird jede Einzelheit der Reise sorgfältig aufgeschrieben und genau nach der Aufstellung durchgeführt. Dies alles bringt einen gewissen Ordnungssinn zum Ausdruck, und „Ordnung ist", wie der Dichter sagt, „des Himmels erstes Gesetz".

Eine Reise, die wir alle machen müssen, ist die Reise vom Sinn zur Seele; und je bälder wir einsehen, daß diese Reise unvermeidlich ist, desto bälder erkennen wir die Notwendigkeit, sie richtig anzuordnen. Die Bibel zeichnet den Weg vor. Diese Karte steht schon jahrhundertelang zur Verfügung; aber nie ist sie so viel benützt worden wie heutzutage. Dies hat seinen Grund darin, daß unser Zeitalter einen Ausleger erhalten hat und zwar in Gestalt des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy. Dieses Buch befähigt Tausende, die Lehren der Bibel zu befolgen, sie also als die „Karte des Lebens" (S. 24) zu benützen und die Reise vom Sinn zur Seele den darin gegebenen Anweisungen gemäß zu regeln. In einer Karte werden Zeichen gebraucht; sie ist aber wertlos, wenn die Zeichenerklärung fehlt. Das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch ist in Wahrheit ein „Schlüssel" zur Heiligen Schrift. Es erschließt die Schätze der Wahrheit und gibt der Welt „eine offene Tür, und niemand kann sie zuschließen"; und es kam in Erfüllung der Verheißung der Weissagung des Johannes im Buch der Offenbarung. Wer sich mit der Bibel befaßt und dieses Lehrbuch treu und folgerichtig als „Schlüssel" zur Heiligen Schrift benützt, weiß bestimmt, daß er den Weg zum ewigen Leben gefunden hat.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß die Heilige Schrift durch die Bereitwilligkeit, den geistigen Sinn aller Dinge zu erlangen, verständlich wird. Als Mose zum Berge Horeb kam und den brennenden Busch sah, war er bereit, sich der Betrachtung geistiger Wirklichkeiten zuzuwenden. Er sagte: „Ich will dahin und beschauen dies große Gesicht, warum der Busch nicht verbrennt". In dieser Geistesverfassung mag er die Wahrheit erkannt haben, daß die geistige Idee von scheinbar weltlichen Zuständen nicht berührt wird. Sein Blick wurde auf irgend eine Art so klar, daß er ein ganzes Volk aus der ägyptischen Knechtschaft in die Freiheit führen konnte, die ein verständnisvolles Gottvertrauen verleiht.

Auch Mrs. Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, hatte einen klaren geistigen Blick; und auch sie war willig, sich abzuwenden und über die geistige Wahrheit nachzudenken, die sich ihr durch ihre Heilung von der nach Ansicht ihres Arztes tödlichen Folge eines Sturzes offenbarte. Sie schreibt (Retrospection and Introspection, S. 24): „Ich zog mich dann ungefähr drei Jahre lang zurück,—um über meine Sendung nachzudenken, in der Heiligen Schrift zu forschen, die Wissenschaft des Gemüts zu finden, die die Dinge Gottes nehmen und sie der Schöpfung zeigen und das große heilende Prinzip—die Gottheit—offenbaren würde".

Man fängt an, den Erfolg der Sendung der Mrs. Eddy an den zahllosen Menschen in allen Teilen der Welt, die von Krankheit und Sünde geheilt worden sind, die sich heute ernstlich in die Bibel vertiefen und die Lehren der Mrs. Eddy befolgen, zu messen. „Wo keine Weissagung ist, wird das Volk wild und wüst", sagt Salomo. Heute wird jedoch das vollkommene Weltall Gottes, das mit geistigen, ihren Schöpfer vollkommen zum Ausdruck bringenden Ideen bevölkert ist, klarer als je zuvor erschaut. Die Menschen brauchen nicht dem Verderben entgegenzugehen. Denn sie können durch die Christliche Wissenschaft den geraden und schmalen Weg finden, der zum ewigen Leben führt.

Uberdies wird der praktische Wert der Christlichen Wissenschaft für den Reisenden auf diesem geraden und schmalen Wege dadurch noch wesentlich erhöht, daß sie durch bestimmte Warnungen und Zeichen auf die geringste Abweichung vom wahren Wege aufmerksam macht. Falsche Einflüsterungen, die den Reisenden in den zum Verderben führenden breiten Weg mittelbar oder unmittelbar hineintäuschen, sind aufgedeckt, und es ist auf ihre trügerische Art hingewiesen. Das Eingehen auf die Einflüsterung, daß Gesundheit von körperlichen Zuständen abhänge, hat leicht einen falschen und unsicheren Gesundheitsbegriff zur Folge. Wahre Gesundheit ist ein Zustand geistigen Bewußtseins, das dadurch erlangt wird, daß man bestrebt ist, „gesinnet" zu sein, „wie Jesus Christus auch war". Wahre Gesundheit geht aus der Erkenntnis und dem Beweis des göttlichen Wesens hervor.

Der 1. Glaubenssatz Der Mutter-Kirche, Der Ersten Kirche Christi, Wissenschafter, in Boston, Massachusetts, lautet: „Als Anhänger der Wahrheit haben wir das inspirierte Wort der Bibel zu unserm geeigneten Führer zum ewigen Leben erwählt" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 497; Kirchenhandbuch, S. 15). Was für eine Freude es ist, zu wissen, daß durch die Christliche Wissenschaft alle Menschen diese „Karte des Lebens" einsichtsvoll benützen, die Erfüllung ihrer Verheißungen erleben und volle Erlösung von Sünde, Krankheit und Tod erlangen können!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

"The chart of life"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO ONE who is contemplating a journey, there may come the desire to map out the route and to make preparations for it, so that from beginning to end it may be harmonious. Even in planning a vacation trip many hours are often spent in drawing up some kind of chart, so that the travelers may know exactly where they are going and when they will arrive. In many cases each detail of the journey is carefully scheduled, and it is accomplished strictly according to schedule. All this may express a sense of order; and, according to the poet, "order is Heaven's first law."

There is a journey we all must take, namely, the journey from sense to Soul; and the sooner we begin to realize that this journey is inevitable, the sooner we shall see the necessity of ordering it aright. The Bible maps out this journey. This chart has been available for many centuries, but it has never been so much used as it is today. The reason is that an interpreter has come to this age in the form of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. This book is enabling thousands to follow the teachings of the Bible, to use it thus as "the chart of life" (*ibid.*, p. 24), and to order their journey from sense to Soul in accord with its directions. A map makes use of symbols, but the map is useless unless the key to the symbols is given. The Christian Science textbook is a veritable "key" to the Scriptures. It unlocks the treasures of Truth and sets before the world "an open door, and no man can shut it;" and it has come in fulfillment of John's prophecy in the book of Revelation. Students of the Bible who faithfully and consistently use this textbook as a "key" to the Scriptures, know without doubt that they have found the way of eternal life.

Christian Science teaches that the Scriptures are illumined through a willingness to gain a spiritual sense of all things. When he came to Mount Horeb and saw the burning bush, Moses showed his willingness to turn aside to the contemplation of spiritual realities. He said, "I will now turn aside, and see this great sight, why the bush is not burnt." In this mental attitude he may have discerned the truth that the spiritual idea is untouched by seeming material conditions. In some way vision became so clear that he was enabled to bring a whole nation out of bondage in Egypt into the freedom which intelligent trust in God confers.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, also had clear spiritual vision; and she, too, was willing to turn aside to ponder the spiritual truth revealed to her through her own healing from what was regarded by her physician as the fatal effect of a fall. She writes (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 24), "I then withdrew from society about three years,—to ponder my mission, to search the Scriptures, to find the Science of Mind that should take the things of God and show them to the creature, and reveal the great curative Principle,—Deity."

The success of Mrs. Eddy's mission begins to be measured by the multitudes in all parts of the world who have had healing of both sickness and sin, and who are today earnest students of the Bible and followers of her teachings. "Where there is no vision, the people perish," said Solomon; but today the vision of God's perfect universe, peopled with spiritual ideas perfectly expressing their creator, is clearer than ever before. The people need not perish, for through Christian Science they can find the straight and narrow way which leads to the demonstration of eternal Life.

Moreover, the practical value of Christian Science to the traveler on this straight and narrow way is greatly enhanced because of the definite warnings and signs which are given to indicate the least deviation from the true pathway. False suggestions which directly or indirectly may delude the traveler into taking the broad way that leads to destruction are uncovered, and their delusive nature is pointed out. If accepted, the suggestion that health is dependent on material conditions tends to build up a false and fluctuating concept of health. True health is a state of spiritual consciousness gained by striving to "let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." True health springs from the realization and demonstration of the divine nature.

The first tenet of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, reads as follows: "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life" (Science and Health, p. 497; Church Manual, p. 15). What a joy it is to know that through Christian Science all may intelligently use this "chart of life," enjoy the fulfillment of its promises, and obtain full salvation from sin, sickness, and death!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

When We Were Young

Circus Day

Middle of June
The circus is here! it came in the night;
Ladies in spangles,
And clowns in white;
Tigers and lions
Fiercely bright,
Every sort of a smell and sight
And they say a boy can earn a quarter
Bringing the elephants pails of water!

Last Day of School

Charlie bounded Africa;
Peggy sang, and Joe
Said the five-times tables through
Fast as he could go.
Everything was still as still
When it came my time;
I said a poem all myself
And never missed a rhyme.

First Day of Vacation

No school tomorrow! No one to say:
"How much is 9x4?"
"Spell *such* and *scissors* right away!"
"Who discovered Hudson Bay?"
And "Where is Singapore?"
Nothing to do but play and play
Then go and play some more! . . .

Fourth of July

Fat torpedoes in bursting jackets,
Firecrackers in scarlet packets.
We'll be up at crack o' day,
Fourth of July—Hurrah! Hooray!

Picnic Day

Sing a song of picnics,
Bread and butter spread,
Greenery all round about,
And cherries overhead!

—RACHEL FIELD, in "A Little Book of Days."

The Atlas and the Poet

The first makers of maps were not troubled by accuracy. They were poets if you please—not map-makers. They were artists, not travelers, and their business not geography but romance. Like Sir John Mandeville, they mingled fact and fiction into a pleasing medley, and made out the world a very pretty place. True, they believed it flat, but that was not their fault—they merely followed Ptolemy, their master. After all, the world must come to an end somewhere, they argued. To their poetic fancy some sweet, unexplored territory lay beyond. Tirna-og, was there, at the back of beyond, and the blessed isle of Brandon. Beneath the seas was the lost Atlantis and the Land of Lyonnesse, where legend says you may still hear the church bells ringing under the water. Over the edge of the world, Arthur waits in Avalon, where no wind blows loudly. Somewhere they grow the golden apples guarded night and day by the Hesperides. This is the land "east of the Sun and west of the Moon," to which no ship has ever sailed, and where no man has penetrated. It is the kingdom of the poet's fancy, what he would wish the world to be. Even the world they knew, the poet peopled with great heroes and filled with strange beasts. Dragons were as plentiful as grasshoppers. The seas were covered with gorgeous ships whose sails seemed silken and their masts gold. On the top corner of the atlas the sweet little cherub sat up aloft, and blew the seamen home. Maps were exquisite and gay with brightness and poetry. Tales were told of El Dorado and Manoa, the City of the Sun, but nothing was surprising to a people just beginning to learn the world, eager to hear and eager to explore. Yet no wonder-city made of gold or fabled El Dorado was more wonderful than the things they found. Beside them the fairy tales of the poet's atlas faded, and men made acquaintance with a new world more full of treasure and romance than all the stories that had gone before.

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Emerging Women of a New-Old World

By LENA MADESIN PHILLIPS

III—FRANCE

WHEN I think of the emergence of the French woman out of a tradition which has held her ever subservient to the masculine members of her family into the freedom of economic and political independence, I remember the little girl who, after fishing fruitlessly for a long time, finally remarked that she did not believe her worm was trying. For surely commercial and industrial work are not new to the women of France. Their shrewd money-making propensities, their industry, economy and thrift have long been proverbial. But even today the rank and file of them seem indifferent to the feminist movement. They are content to do the work and let the men receive the credit. Their power, and they have power, does not arise through laws or custom, but springs from the subtleties of the French feminine viewpoint. They are workers who can manage their masters—and having the material substance, seem to care little for the outward symbol of authority.

For the Napoleonic code is still supreme in France. Married women, except by certain special arrangements, may not own property, or maintain a bank account, or sign a contract. For some years a handful of French women have stormed the citadels of a masculine Senate for the franchise. But there has been no capitulation and the sex on whose behalf these feminists have dreamed and dared seems unmoved by this discrimination against its members. Several years ago when a woman suffrage bill had been passed by the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate calmly and stolidly refused even to vote upon it.

Satisfied Without Authority

In this, as in other Latin countries, the family is the unit of society. The husband is not only the head of that unit but in him is vested all family rights and authority. This is, of course, equally true in Italy. But one would presume that the American filtration in France would have introduced a bit of the feminine aggressiveness which characterizes the United States. For 100,000 Americans reside in France and 500,000 American tourists spent their American dollars there each year. We are told that these are responsible for some modification in the attitude toward the economic and political independence of women. When one asks why there should be even less recognition of the rights of women in Belgium, for instance, than in France, the answer is, "In part because the many tourists and aliens, especially from the United States, bring in new ideas and customs."

This sounds reasonable enough until one considers Italian women, also of Latin race. Neither the American tourist nor resident population in Italy is to be compared with that of France. But Italian women seem at first glance actually and potentially in advance of both French and Belgian women. Perhaps it is that there is a different focus of attention in the countries. In Italy all are under direct and obvious domination. But whatever freedom or lack of it there may be is shared by each sex. Both have surrendered the individual franchise and vote through occupational syndicals which include on an equal basis men and women, while in France there is greater autonomy for men and none for women.

How then shall one explain this apathy of the French women toward economic and political freedom? Only by designating them French, and who would attempt to analyze the essence of French temperament? A people of extremes—in art, music, literature, styles, in love of country and even of pleasure—in whatever direction, always in advance of or more intent than other peoples. And their women, content with their condition, and true to a racial temperament, might almost be said to display a passionate apathy.

No Woman's Club Movement

Nor has the woman's club or organization taken root in France. One or two business women's clubs have been established among French women, and there are doubtless a few other groups united upon various bases of congeniality. But even these do not, as in the United States, find sustenance in the very atmosphere itself. They struggle against and are not carried forward by a national trend.

And yet Paris and other French cities are filled with clever business women. In hundreds of small shops they select the merchandise, pass it over the counter, keep the books, manage the business—but nearly always in the husband's name. Indeed, a wife is expected to furnish at least a part of the capital for that business and for the establishment and maintenance of the home. Every French girl must bring to her husband a dowry.

There are of course many French women who are engaged either as employees or who maintain little shops of their own. They make alluring lingerie, smart hats, Paris gowns. They paint batiks or create beautiful laces or embroideries—all for sale. But the incentive is the franc—not fame or freedom.

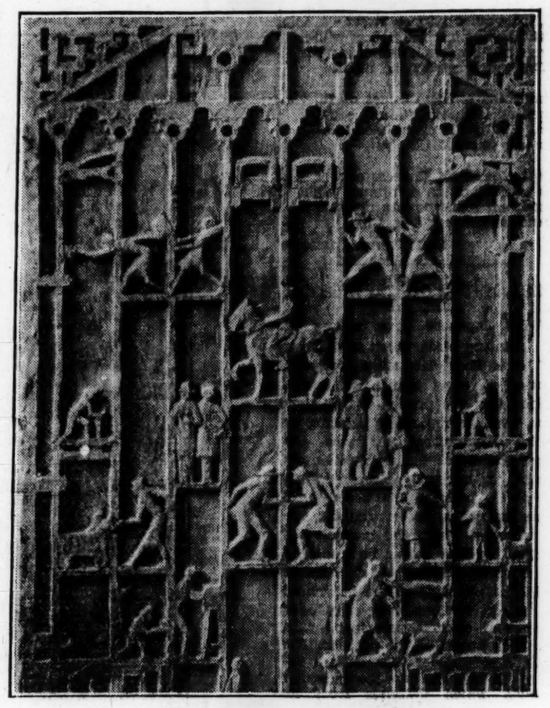
Leavened by Individuals

A few are beginning to handle bigger things in a quiet yet confident way. Madame Vernier publishes books and periodicals. She is associated in business with her husband, to be sure, but no one who looks into her intelligent, forceful eyes can doubt that she bears a full share of the responsibility. Madame Alphondery is a publicist of some note. Jeanne Lanvin is a stylist of international reputation.

The professions also, as in almost every European country, engage an increasing number of women, but Madame Curie is a physicist rather than a feminist. Mlle. Yvonne Netter is an Avocat à la Cour d'Appel and several hundred women have been admitted to the practice of law. Marie Louise Simard is a sculptor of note.

But these are individualists, the unusual, who have broken through a tradition which the very stones of the city proclaim. Most of them are passionate in their desire for equality, for opportunity, for the economic and legal freedom of their sex. But the spark which falls from their tinder fails to ignite anything further, as yet, in the utter femininity of the mass.

[The last of this series of four articles will be published next Tuesday.]



Ornamental Metal Grille Humorously Depicting New York Traffic Motifs and Designed by Louise Cross.

Architectural Detail Offers Field for Women

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

SERIOUSNESS of purpose and a rare sense of humor seldom find expression in the same piece of work, but Louise Cross, a young sculptress from Minneapolis, who has recently established herself in New York, combines these qualities in an unusual and interesting way in her models for sculptural detail.

Although she had spent most of her life in large cities, in Minneapolis and Chicago, and came to New York from a long tour of Europe—where she spent considerable time studying the architecture of foreign capitals—settling down in New York to live has proven an exhilarating experience. In New York traffic she has found the tempo of metropolitan life and in her sympathy with urban intensity, the inspiration to interpret it. In this she exercises a fresh point of view and a delightful humor.

"New York Traffic" is the subject of her model for an ornamental metal grille or door adaptable to a structure which in architectural design is expressive of contemporary life in large cities. Using traffic signals for verticals, Miss Cross has worked out a well-balanced pattern using cross-sections of life for motifs which are at once interpretative and amusing and at the same time retain all the elements of good design and architectural treatment of ornamentation. With a mounted traffic policeman as the central motif, to represent the steadying force, the sculptress has introduced automobiles, hurrying shoppers, a runaway dog, youngsters with their kiddie-cars, friends meeting on the run for a hasty "hello" and handshake, persons colliding, stray leisurely walkers, a woman with a baby carriage, a woman with a child and dog, a fat man and his dog, buses and the organ-grinder and his monkey. These motifs, treated architecturally have been so handled that they are sufficiently unobtrusive to contribute to the effect, as a whole, of an architectural design and still retain their independent value.

Demands Made by Steel Construction

Equipped with a keen appreciation of architectural design and thorough training in its historic background as well as an exhaustive study of modedn work, Miss Cross believes that steel construction and modern building requirements dictate the necessity for a new type of ornament.

In her recent tour of European capitals where she studied the contemporary work of Sweden, Denmark and Germany, the artist was greatly impressed by the tremendous amount of traditional material to be found in the works of the leading modernists. There are evidences, she explained, of old Gothic and Renaissance traditions in some of Sweden's fine, modern brick churches. But the approach is so new, so modern and interesting that they represent a wholly new type of design. Her research has convinced her that the things which have lasted through the ages are those which were done for a definite purpose and had some definite reason for being, whereas those things which were done only for self-expression and lacked the essential relationship to a whole have, to a large extent, become lost.

Basing her convictions on those theories, Miss Cross believes modern architecture demands modern architectural sculpture, and that that sculpture should be expressive of contemporary life. In choosing subject matter, Miss Cross's contention is that its suitability to the purpose of the building should be the determining factor; that appropriate subject matter will adapt itself to serious work in design, to the architectural character of a building, as well as to the proposed function of that building.

Literal But Not Prosaic

Whereas traffic might form the subject matter for a municipal or police building or practically any down-town skyscraper, a building erected to house music, natural science or wearing apparel should be expressive, through its sculptural detail, of such purposes. Flowers and fruit, Miss Cross believes, are entirely out of keeping for the decorative treatment of a shop whose business it is to sell clothes to women. She thinks there is no reason why various items of wearing apparel should not be utilized in such cases for a literal type of design. She has worked out a number of interesting studies to illustrate her point.

In a frieze for a motion picture theater or building devoted to that business, Louise Cross has caught the atmosphere of the cinema in a most amusing style. Beginning with the handsome college athlete, she shows the vaudeville dancer, a bit of nature, the director, cameraman, "sweet country maiden," "Krazy Kat," speed demon, a castle set, the affectionate couple, the villain and the pie-thrower.

Another frieze devoted to the subject of music shows a conventional design that has something of the classical Egyptian style, using as the motifs the members of an orchestra. In the same way, ornamental details are made expressive of chemistry, of machinery, and of the various purposes related to the building for which they are intended.

Architectural sculpture is still a decidedly new field for women, and in determining to specialize in it Miss Cross's faculty for injecting humor into her clay adds an element of especial interest. Studies at the Minneapolis School of Art and the Art Institute of Chicago, her college work at Wellesley, a master's degree in Egyptology from the University of Chicago, and study and travel here and abroad have given this young artist a splendid background for her work. She has exhibited chiefly in Chicago and Minneapolis, where she is best known for portrait busts, garden figures and memorial plaques. She was chosen to design the memorial tablet to Mrs. Andreas Ueland, pioneer suffrage worker in Minnesota, for the rotunda of the Minnesota State Capitol. Prizes and various evidences of recognition have been included in her measure of reward, but in establishing herself in New York she seeks fresh laurels in her new field of architectural sculpture. To this work she brings new ideas, a fresh point of view and a delightful sense of humor.

Basket Salad

A beautiful as well as delicious salad may be made from the extra large peach halves, known on the market as Melba halves. Other necessary ingredients are apples, celery, nuts, whipped cream and dressing.

Wash and cut the celery into thin strips four or five inches long. These, when placed in cold water for a while, will bend into shape, and thus serve as the handles of the baskets. When one is ready to prepare the salad, the peach halves should be drained on a platter. Mix with a good dressing the filling which has been diced thoroughly, then place it in the basket, top it with whipped cream, and, if wanted, add a cherry or a sprig of fresh mint and place the basket on a fresh crisp lettuce leaf. Cheese sticks and cocoa make a delightful accompaniment to this salad.

Prevents Fraying

Articles, such as pillow cases, towels and doilies, which have embroidered scalloped edges, sometimes ravel or fray out slightly the first time they are laundered, and never again look perfect. This can be prevented if after the embroidering, and before the outside cloth is cut away from the scallops, all this part is soaked well in water. This shrinks in advance the fibers of the goods and the cut edge will not afterward be affected by laundering.

Whole Chicken

Packing plants are specializing in a comparatively new food product canned whole chicken. The sizes of the cans vary and are made to serve from three to seven persons. They are wacuum-sealed and the contents cooked in the containers, so that all the natural juices of the meat are retained.

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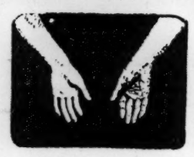

Why spoil your hands in a dishpan's greasy, hot boiling water! Keep your hands soft and white by using a Drumfire Dishwasher. To wash dishes, glassware and silver just place them in the Drumfire—open the hot water faucet, that's all. Your dishes are washed in 60 seconds! Use the hot water as it comes from the washer to wash pots, pans and skillets. No soap required.

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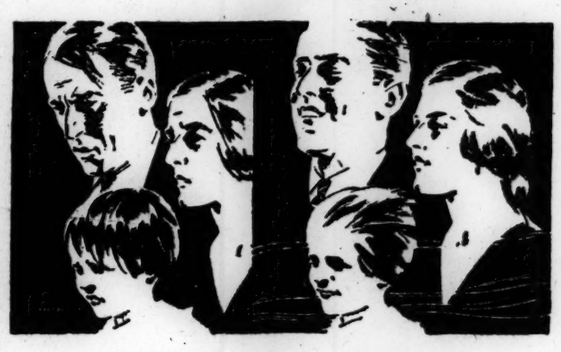

IT MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE IN THE WORLD . . .

It's like stepping out of the sun, into the shade when you turn on your Westinghouse Fan. What a difference! What a relief! Let the day get hotter and hotter and hotter . . . You can be comfortable while you work . . completely at ease when you rest. Don't go through another summer without a Westinghouse Fan. The fan you've promised yourself, summer after summer, is ready for you at your dealer's now. Ask to see the new full-size, eight-inch Westinghouse Fan that sells for $5.00.

The Sign of a Westinghouse Dealer

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WHEN Grandfather and Grandmother celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary, she told how she as a young wife devoted hours of labor to canning fruits and vegetables, to making preserves, jellies, pickles—and even candles and homespun cloth.

How times have changed! The toil of women in the kitchen is taken over by modern inventions. And the Monarch Trade Mark, for more than 77 years—even before Grandfather and Grandmother were married—has been a beacon light showing the way to better foods at less cost.

Monarch Sweet Pickles emphasize the superiority of modern methods over old ways. For crisp deliciousness, palatable flavor and all-'round goodness, they surpass the best of home-made pickles.

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Toffies Evaporated Fruits Canned Fish Canned Meats
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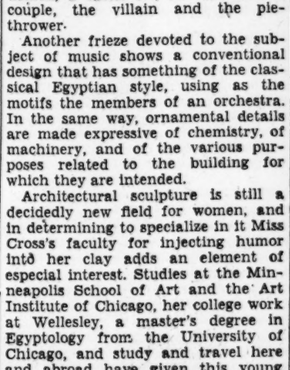

Writing Paper Should Reflect Your Own Good Taste

Women who use Eaton's Highland Linen know that their writing paper is always in the best of taste. For more than a quarter of a century this stationery has been the accepted standard of women of discrimination. It comes in styles and sizes to meet a widely varied range of preferences. It is so moderately priced that you can find a paper for exactly the amount you wish to pay. 50 cents to $3.50 wherever good stationery is sold. Eaton, Crane & Pike Co., Pittsfield, Mass.

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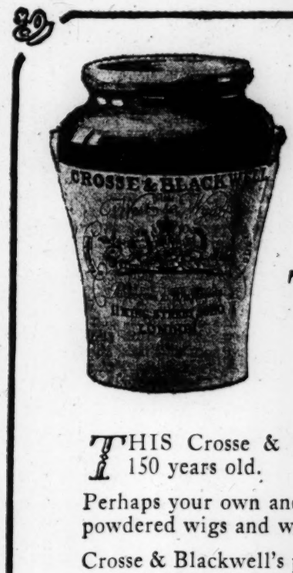

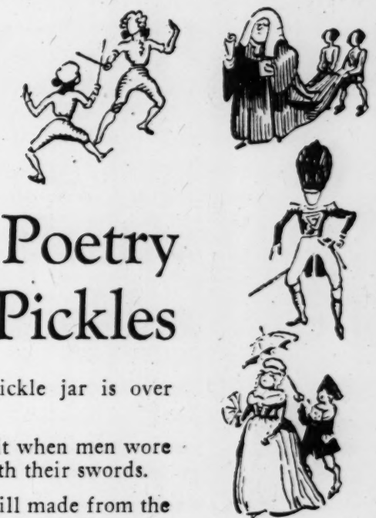

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BASIC FACTORS POINT UPWARD

Bankers' Journal Says Underlying Business Forces Point to Recovery

NEW YORK—Underlying business forces are slowly but surely "orienting themselves in the direction of recovery," says the business review of the current American Bankers' Association Journal. It may "even be said that the majority of these basic factors are now headed in the right direction," the review adds.

"Some lines are due to recover much more quickly than others, and a few are still down grade, but a certain degree of irregularity in our highly diversified economic system is an old story," the journal's discussion comments.

"Belief that the tide is rising is grounded on an examination of fundamental factors and strengthened by the more optimistic feeling now held by leading executives in the industrial, merchandising, public utility and banking fields. Probably this more hopeful sentiment has not yet spread widely throughout the public at large for the reason that it is not so apparent on the surface as it is to those in touch with plans and policies for the future.

"Production has been held down this year so that it closely corresponds with actual demand throughout the list of major industries with very few exceptions, and these cases are usually explained by some special circumstances, such as the overproduction of petroleum, which is now being checked, the accumulation of lumber because of excess capacity combined with the building slump, or the virtual suspension of copper buying until the deadlock on prices was broken.

"Retail trade this year has been going along fairly well. People must continue to buy food, whether the stock market is up or down, clothes and shoes will not last forever, houses must be painted and kept in repair, household goods and supplies must be replenished and gasoline and tires purchased for the car.

"The present outlook, to summarize expressed opinions of those regarded as authorities, is that little tangible improvement has been made thus far. The date of expected revival has had to be postponed a few weeks, but should be clearly apparent this fall, and we should go into the new year with things generally upgrade. Therefore 1930 will, on the whole, be subnormal, but 1931 ought to be good. This does not mean a boom year, but an ordinarily good business year. Few, in fact, expect any business boom for some time to come.

"Conditions in the present depression are different from 1921, when there were two outstanding factors to pull business back to normal and above, namely, a huge building construction program to make good the shortage created in wartime, and a tremendous expansion of the motor industry. These factors are not now present.

"It may be that over the next five or 10 years business will be on a replacement basis, instead of being carried forward by unusual expansion in one or two particular lines. This would by no means indicate that a very satisfactory volume of business cannot come from replacement, coupled with normal growth."

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follo r:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3½%	3½%
Commercial paper	3½@4	3½@4
Customers' loans	5 @5½	5 @5½
Collateral loans	5 @5½	6½
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	3 @3¼	3 @3¼
Four to six months	3¼@3½	3¼@3½

	Today	Last Previous
Bars ilver in New York	36⅜c	36⅜c
Bar silver in London	16¾d	16⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	68,000,000	$1,300,000,000
Year ago today	66,000,000	1,310,000,000
Balances	21,000,000	200,000,000
Year ago today	22,000,000	136,000,000
F R bank credit	20,027,490	187,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2¼@2⅛
60 days	2¼@2⅛
90 days	2¼@2⅛
4 months	2⅜@2¼
5 months	2⅜@2⅜
6 months	2½@2⅝

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Bombay	6%
Chicago	4	Calcutta	6
Boston	4	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	3	London	3
Philadelphia	4½	Madrid	5½
Kansas City	4	Oslo	4½
Minneapolis	4½	Paris	2½
Richmond	4	Helsingfors	6½
St. Louis	4½	Riga	7
San Francisco	4	Prague	5
Athens	8	Rome	6
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	3½
Berlin	5	Sofia	6
Berne	3	Tokyo	5.48
Brussels	3	Vienna	5½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.85⅛	$4.85⅛	$4.8665
Cables	$4.85⅞	4.85⅞	4.8665
Europe			
France—franc	.0392¼	.9392⅜	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395¾	.1395½	.139
Italy—lira	.05233¼	.05233⅞	.0526
Germany—mark	.2386	.2385¾	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1411	.1411	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2676	.2675½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.01293¾	.01293¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4021½	.4021½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1749¼	.1749	.1749
Norway—krone	.2677	.2676	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1208½	.1209	.193
Sweden—kronа	.2684	.2684½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1937	.1936	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0176⅞	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.323⅝	.3138	
Shanghai—tael	.39¼	.3818	*
India—rupee	.3605	.3605	.3650
Japan—yen	.4944	.4944	.4984
Phil Islands—peso	.4950	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5637½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3803	.3803	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1182	.1171	.1196
Chile—peso	.1208	.1208	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9190	.9100	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00

*Par unsettled.

EASTERN MASS. DIVIDEND PASSED

Trustees of Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway took no action on the quarterly adjustment dividend due at this time. Ordinarily this $1.25 quarterly dividend would have been payable July 1 to stock of record June 16. Failure to declare this dividend reflects the sharp decline in earnings of the road during the past three months.

NEWTON STEEL COMPANY

YOUNGSTOWN—Newton Steel Company is operating at 60 per cent of capacity, compared with 85 per cent last week.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
2 Addressog Int	33½	33⅜	33⅜
5 Air Invest vtc	5	4⅞	4⅞
11 Alexander Ind	2½	2½	2½
2 All Am Gen	20¼	20	20¼
2 Allied Aviation	1½	1¼	1¼
1 Allied Mills	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2 Alum Co Am	281	280½	280½
1 Alum Co Am pf	109	109	109
1 Am Arch	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
2 Am Cities P&LB	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛
8 Am Com Pow A	25¼	25¼	25¼
4 Am Com P opt war	2	2	2
6 Am Cont Oilfields	⅛	⅛	⅛
16 Am Cyan B	21⅜	21	21⅜
9 Am Equities	17	16½	16½
2 Am&Fgn Pw war	52½	52	52½
3 Am Gas&El	132¼	131⅛	132
†50 Am Hard Rub	65	65	65
11 Am Invest B	10¼	10	10
3 Am Invest war	4⅜	4¼	4¼
14 Am Maracaibo	3⅛	3	3
6 Am Nat Gas	14½	13⅝	14½
70 Am Sup Power	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
2 Am Sup P 1st pf	100¾	100¾	100¾
22 Am Ut&Gen B vtc	11¼	10⅜	10⅜
1 Anch Post Fence	9½	9½	9½
4 Anglo Chi C Nit	34	32⅛	32⅛
2 Appalach Gas	10⅞	10¼	10⅞
2 Ark Nat Gas	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
20 Ark Nat Gas A	9⅞	9¾	9¾
8 Asso El Ind Ltd	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
2 Asso Gas & El	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Asso G&El ctfs	113½	113⅛	113½
11 Asso Gas&El A	35½	35¼	35¼
1 Asso G&E deb rts	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2 Atl Cst Fish	15	15	15
1 Autom Mus A	1½	1½	1½
6 Avia Corp Am	43⅞	43	43⅛
1 Avia Sec	16¼	16¼	16¼
B			
1 Bahia Corp	3½	3½	3½
†25 Bell Tel Can	150½	150½	150½
2 Bliss E W	20	20	20
4 Blue Ridge	8⅜	8¼	8¼
2 Blue Ridge cv pf	36½	36¼	36¼
9 Braz Tr & Lt	45	43¼	44⅜
1 Burco	8	8	8
2 Burco war	3	3	3
C			
2 CAM Co vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
4 Can Marc Wireless	5¾	5⅛	5⅜
1 Celanese Am	21½	21½	21½
1 Cent Hud G & E vtc	30¾	30¾	30¾
20 Cent Pub Serv A	35¾	35½	35⅝
16 Cen States El	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝
2 Chain Strs Dev	5⅜	5	5⅜
4 Chath Ph Al nv	21⅛	21	21
12 Chem Nat As nv	20⅛	20	20
2 Ches & Oh rts	21	20¾	21
323 Cities Service	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞
2000 Cities Service rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Cities Serv pf	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
2 Cleve Elec Ill	60½	60	60
12 Colomb Syn	⅜	⅜	⅜
2 Colum Oil & G vtc	12	12	12
1 Colum Pict vtc	39	39	39
24 Comwith & So war	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
8 Cons G & E Balt	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
1 Cons Gas Util A	26⅜	26¾	26¾
2 Cons Gas Util B vtc	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 Cons Instru	3¼	3⅛	3¼
2 Cons Laundries	13	13	13
1 Cont Chic Corp	17½	17½	17½
2 Copeland A	9	9⅞	9⅞
7 Cord Corp	8	7⅞	7⅞
2 Corroon & Rey	13½	13	13
3 Cosden Oil	50	49½	50
1 Curtaulds	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2 Creole Pet	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
2 Crocker & Wheel	20½	18½	20
2 Cuban Cane war	⅝	⅝	⅝
5 Cuneo Press	45½	44⅞	44⅞
D			
1 Darby Pet	8	8	8
1 Decco Record	⅜	⅜	⅜
5 Deere & Co new	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
4 De Forest	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4 Detroit Aircraft	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Dixie Gas Util	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Doshler Die-Cast	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
5 Douglas Airc (¾)	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Dresser Mfg B (2)	39½	39⅛	39⅛
2 Driver Harris	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
2 Dubilier Cond	4¼	4	4
†25 Duke Power (5A)	178¼	178	178
2 Duval Tex ul	12	12	12
E			
5 East Gas & Fuel	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
24 East taStes Pw B (1)	32½	31⅜	31⅜
2 Eastern Util A	11½	11¼	11¼
4 Eisler Elec (1½)	13⅛	13	13
170 El Bond & Sh (6%F)	94½	93⅛	94⅛
2 El Bond & Sh pf (5)	93½	93¼	93¼
3 El Pow Assoc (1)	28¼	28	28
5 El Pow Assoc A (1)	26½	26⅛	26⅛
1 El P&L opt war	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
3 Electric Share (1A)	20⅞	20½	20½
1 Elec Share pf (6)	98	98	98
2 Empire Pow (2)	50⅛	50	50
2 Europe El A (.60)	15¼	15	15
1 Europe El deb rts	5½	5½	5½
F			
2 Fageol Mot	2½	2¼	2¼
1 Fan Farm Can (1)	19	19	19
1 Fedders Mfg A	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 Fed Bake Shops	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Fokker Aircraft	21⅜	21¼	21¼
2 Ford Mot Can A	30	29⅜	29⅜
3 Ford Mot France	28	10½	10½
2 Ford Mot Ltd	16	16	16
1 Foremost Fabrics	6	6	6
1 Founda Forgn A	5	5	5
21 Fox Thea A	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛
G			
2 Gen Alloys .80	10⅛	10	10
3 Gen Bak	23¼	23¼	23¼
5 Gen Bak pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
1 Gen Cap Corp A	50	50	50
8 Gen Elec Ltd ret	11½	11¼	11½
1 Gen Empire	23	23	23
2 Gen Water Wks	29⅛	29	29⅛
2 Glen Alden Coal	98	98	98
2 Globe Underwrit	11½	11½	11½
2 Gold Seal Elec	2⅞	2¾	2¾
3 Golden Cen Min	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
13 Goldman Sachs	25⅞	25¼	25⅞
10 †Gt A & P 1st pf	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
2 Gros Str Prod vtc	13	13	13
2 Guardian Fire	35½	35½	35½
2 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜
H			
2 Hap Candy St A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50 †Hartford Elec	84	82	82
1 Horn & Hard	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
3 Hudson Bay M&S rts	¼	⅛	⅛
15 Houston Oil	21½	20¾	21⅛
†3 Hudson Bay M&S	8½	8½	8½
3 Humble Oil	94	94	94
4 Hydro El Serv	42	41⅜	42
6 Hygrade Food	11¼	11	11
I			
5 Imp Oil Can	23½	23½	23½
1 Imp Oil Can reg	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
2 Ind Ter Ill A	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
2 Ind Ter Ill B	32⅜	32¼	32¼
2 Ind Pipe Line	36	36	36
3 Indust Fin ctf	20	19½	20
1 Insull Util	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
4 Ins Co Nor Am	75½	75	75
2 Insurance Sec	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Intercon Petrol	1	1	1
10 Internat Pet	20⅛	20	20
1 Inter Prod	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6 Inter Salt New	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
1 Inter Super Pow	38¾	38¾	38¾
21 Inter Util B	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝
2 Inter Util war	¾	¾	¾
2 Interstate Equit	10⅛	10¼	10¼
3 Irving Air Ch	19½	19⅛	19⅛
2 Ital Superpow A	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞
1 Ital Super dep rt	5¼	5¼	5¼
K			
1 Klein Hy pt pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
L			
1Lakey Fdy	4½	4½	4½
1 Lane Bryant (2)	25	25	25
3 Loew's war	11⅞	10⅞	11⅜
2 Lone Star Gas (1)	45¾	45	45
5 Lone Star Gas rts	3¾	3⅝	3¾
3 Louis L&E	2¾	2⅝	2¾
M			
5 MacMarr St (1)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Magdalena Syn	¼	¼	¼
1 Mapes Cons	48¼	48¼	48¼
6 Marine Midland (1.20)	34⅜	34¼	34¼
7 Mavis Bott	13⅞	13¾	13¾
2 Mayflow Assoc (2A)	66	66	66
1 Mead Johnson (3½G)	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 Memphis Nat Gas	16¼	16	16¼
1 Merritt Chap&S (1.60)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 Mesta Match (1.80G)	27	27	27
1 Metal & Min (1.20)	14	14	14
2 Metal Text p pf (3½G)	38	38	38
2 Mid St Pet A vtc	7	7	7
2 Mid West St Util (1¾)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
20 Mid West Util (8½F)	30	29⅜	29⅞
2 Mid West Ut B war	4⅝	4½	4½
2 Midland Steel new	18	18	18
1 Miss R Fuel Bond rt	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
100 Mo Kans Pipe L	36⅛	36	36⅛
3 Mo Kans P L B vtc	1¾	1⅝	1¾
20 Mo Kans P B rts	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Morrison Elec	41	41	41
1 Mountain Prod	10	10	10
2 Municipal Serv	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
N			
3 National Am Co	8	8	8
2 Nat Bond & Sh	41⅞	41	41
12 Nat Fam Stores	17	16⅝	16⅝
4 Nat Fuel & Gas	35	33½	33½
2 Nat Investors	15⅜	15	15⅜
2 Nat Pub Serv A	24	24	24
2 Nat Rub Mach	17⅛	17	17
2 Nat Screen	32	31¾	31¾
2 Nat Short T Sec A	14⅜	13½	13½
2 Nat Steel xw	64	64	64
5 Nat Sug Ref NJ	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1 Nat Trans	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2 Nat Un Rad	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 New Haven Clock	18	18	18
3 Newmont Min	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
2 NY & Hond Rosar	9½	9½	9½
5 NY Pet Roy	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
2 NY Rio & B Aires	14⅜	13½	14⅛
40 Nlag Hud P new	19¾	19½	19⅝
2 Nlag Hud P A war n	5⅛	5	5
2 Nlag H B war n	12½	12⅛	12½
2 Nlag Shares Md	17¼	17	17
2 Niles Bem Pond	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
2 Noma Elec	12½	12½	12½
3 Noranda Mines	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
40 Nor Am Avia A war	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
2 Nor Cent Tex	8⅜	8½	8½
1 Nor & Sou Am A	18½	18½	18½
4 Nor Euro Oil	2⅞	2¾	2¾
1 Nor States P A	163	163	163
O			
2 Ohio Cop	¾	¾	¾

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Ohio Oil	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
†30 Ohio Pub Serv pf	105½	105¼	105½
1 Oil Stocks A	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Oil Stocks B	11¼	11¼	11¼
P			
6 Pac G&E 1 pf	28⅝	28½	28⅝
3 Pac West Oil	15½	15	15
2 Paramount Cab	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
37 Pennroad Corp	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
2 Peo Lt Pow A	34	33⅞	34
100 †Pepperell Mfg	93	92	92
2 Perryman El	6½	6¼	6¼
2 Petrolm Corp war	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
3 Pitney Bowes	13⅞	13½	13½
150 †Pitts Lake Er Ry	118¼	117½	118
1 †Pitts Pl Glass	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
3 Plymouth Oil	24¼	24	24
1 Polymet Mfg	11½	11½	11½
1 Pratt & Lam	50¼	50¼	50¼
16 Prince & Whitely	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
1 Prince & White pf	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
4 Prudential Invest	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛
33 Pub Util Hold	21¾	21¼	21¼
1 Pub Ut Hold war	6	6	6
40†Quaker Oats	215	211	211
R			
2 Radio Products	14⅛	14	14
2 Railroad Sh	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
25 †Ry & Lt Sec	80	80	80
3 Rainbow L Prod A	9½	8½	8½
3 Rainbow L Prod B	4	4	4
1 Reliance Manage	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
6 Rockl L & P tr ctf	25	24⅞	25
2 Ryan Cons	4¼	4¼	4¼
S			
*7 St. Regis Paper	62	25¼	25¾
3 Seaboard Util	7	6⅞	6⅞
1 Sec Corp Gen new	45	45	45
1 Seeman Bros	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
8 Segal Lock	6	6	6
20 Selected Indust	8	7⅝	7⅝
1 Sentry Saf Control	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Sheaffer Pen	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
3 Shenandoah	12	12	12
1 Shenandoah pf	42	42	42
1 Silica Gel ctf	21¼	21¼	21¼
†10 Smith A O	222	213¼	222
1 Sou Nat Gas	20	20	20
2 Southland Royalty	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5 Southwest Gas Ut	14¼	14	14
1 Span & Gen rets	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Spieg May S pf	66	66	66
1 Stahl Meyer	25	25	25
40 Stand Oil Ind	52	50¼	52
3 St Oil Ky	35¼	35	35¼
9 Starrett pf	39¼	36⅜	36⅜
4 Stein Cosmetics	18	17⅜	17⅝
1 Sterchi Bros	10½	10½	10½
2 Strauss (Nathan)	10	10	10
1 Strom Carlson	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
2 Stutz Mot Am	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4 Sunray Oil	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2 Superheater	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
2 2 Swift Int	34	33⅞	33⅞
T			
8 Tampa El	75¼	74⅞	75
2 Technicolor Inc	45	43⅝	45
2 Teck Hugh Gold	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
*4 Texan Oil & Land	13⅞	13	13⅞
4 Thatcher Sec	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
†75 Thermoid pf	78	78	78
26 Transamer Corp	31¾	30⅝	31⅛
3 Transcont Air Tr	8⅞	8	8
1 Trans Lux D Pic A	9½	9½	9½
4 Tri Cont Corp war	5⅜	5¼	5¼
2 Tri Utilities (1.20A)	47	46⅞	46⅞
3 Tubize Chat Corp B	9	8¾	9
3 Tung-Sol Labp (2)	21	20	20
U			
3 Ungerleider Fin	27½	27½	27½
2 Union Am Invest	32½	32	32
3 Union N G Can (1.60)	32	32	32
3 United Corp war	22½	22½	22½
6 United Dry Dock	5	5	5
18 Uit Founders (2-35F)	25¾	25⅛	25⅜
1 United Gas c o d	32	32	32
117 United Gas new	19¼	18⅝	19⅛
4 United Gas War	8½	8⅛	8⅛
9 United Gas pf (7)	96⅜	96¼	96¼
136 Un Lt & Pow A (1)	45⅞	44	45⅞
3 Un Lt & P cv pf (6)	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 US & Int Sec pf (5)	67	67	67
2 US Dairy Prod B	20½	20½	20½
6 US Elec Pow	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
1 US Finish (2A)	17	17	17
3 US Foil B (1)	22⅛	22	22
1 United Verde Ext (4)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 United Wall Paper	11½	11	11
2 Utility Equities	15	15	15
7 Util Pow & Lt (1R)	19¾	19½	19½
V			
2 Vacuum Oil (4)	87½	87¼	87¼
1 Van Camp Packing	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 Venezuelan Pet	2⅝	2 ⅝	2⅝
6 Vick Finance	8	7⅞	7⅞
W			
2 Watson (J W) Co	2¾	2⅝	2¾
1 West Air Express	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1 West Lab ⅝ S vtc	34	34	34
5 Wil-Low wCafet	9⅜	9	9¼
2 Worth Inc A	2½	2½	2½

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales (in $1000)

	High	Low	12:30
7 Alabama Pow 5s'68	102⅞	102½	102½
1 Alumin Co 5s'52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6 Alumin Ltd 5s'48	99	99	99
2 Am Comwith Pow 6s'40	98	98	98
4 Am G & E 5s'28	98½	98¼	98¼
7 Am Pow & L 6s 2016	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
13 Appalach Gas 6s'45	116¼	115	116¼
20 Appalach Gas 6sB'45	100	100	100
2 Appalach Pow 5s'56	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 Ark Pw & Lgt 5s'56	98⅞	98¾	98¾
3 Asso Elec 5½s'53	85½	85	85
4 Asso G & E 5½s'77	98	98	98
7 Asso G & E 5s'68	84½	83½	83½
5 Asso Sim Hdw 6½s'33	86	86	86
54 Assoc Tel Util 5½sC'44	98	97	97
1 Bell Tel Can 5sA'55	103	103	103
1 Bell Tel Can 5sB'57	103	103	103
1 Bost & Me 2nd 5s'55	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
137 Caterp Trac 5s'38	103⅜	103½	103½
2 Chic Ry cod 5s'27	80¾	80¾	80¾
330 Cities Service 5s '50	105½	105¼	105⅜
12 Cin St Car 6s B '55	98½	98½	98½
2 Cities Service 5s'66	84	84	84
3 Cities Ser Gas 5½s'32	87½	87⅛	87⅛
11 Cities Ser Pw 5½s'52	87⅞	87½	87½
1 Cleve El Illum 7s'41	107½	107½	107½
2 Comwith Ed 4½s D '57	97½	97½	97½
10 Crucible Stel 5s '40	99¾	99¾	99¾
39 Cont G & E 5s A '58	90	89½	90
10 Cont Oil 5¼s '37	96¼	96¼	96¼
8 Crown Zeller 6s '40	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1 Cudahy Pack 5s '46	101½	101½	101½
2 Denv & S L 6s '60	70	70	70
1 Det C G 6s A '47	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Det Int Brdg 6½ '52	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
1 DuQuesne Gas 6s '45	97½	97½	97½
20 East Util Inv 5s A '54	79¾	79¼	79¼
3 El P N G 6½s '43 ww	105	105	105
15 Elec P & L 5s 2030	92	91⅞	92
1 Fairbks M 5s '42	97¼	97¼	97¼
13 Fed Wat 5½s '54	95¼	95	95
2 Fla P & L 5s '54	91	90⅞	90⅞
2 Gat Pow 6s '41	99½	99⅜	99½
23 Gen Bronze 6s '40	99	99	99
7 Gen Put Util 6s '31	97	97	97
4 Gen WW&E 6s B '44	94	94	94
5 Geo Pow 5s '67	100¾	100¾	100¾
15 Gobel 6½ A '35	99	99	99
5 Grand (F W) 6s '48	90	90	90
1 Gulf O Pa 5s '47	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Hood Rub 5½ '36	87	87	87
1 Hous G G 6½ '43 ww	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Hous G G 6s A '43	96	96	96¼
1 Indn P&L 5s A '57	100¼	100¼	100¼
14 Inland Util 6s '34	121¾	121½	121¾
57 Insull Ut Inv 6s B '40	103	102½	103
1 Inters Pow 6s '52	88½	88½	88½
2 Inters Pow 5s '57	89⅞	89½	89½
5 Invest Co 5s A '47 xw	80	80	80
2 Iowa-Neb Lt&P 5s '57	94

COVERING BY SHORTS STOPS MARKET SLUMP

Tone Continues Very Much Unsettled—Trading in Large Volume

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market appeared stunned today from the severe blow received late yesterday. Price trends fluctuated uncertainly.

A mild rally in the morning attracted renewed selling around midday, but the list again firmed up in the early afternoon. Trading was in large volume, with the ticker substantially behind the market.

The action of the market was in the main confusing and unsatisfactory to all interests, save perhaps shorts, who were willing to cover at these levels.

The market did not show sufficient recuperative power to encourage any drive against the bear faction, and traders who bought at the low levels in expectation of a sharp technical rally met with only limited success. Bears, on the other hand, were not very successful in depressing the list further.

Traders were inclined to fear that considerable distress liquidation may still be hanging over the market, although the fact that public participation has been almost negligible during the last several weeks, and professional operations have been rather feeble, tended to minimize this danger. It was said in brokerage circles, however, that margin calling was in substantial volume.

Publication of U. S. Steel's unfilled tonnage figures for May at midday prompted considerable short covering. A decline of about 245,000 tons during May was about in keeping with estimates and the seasonal trend. The figures were not interpreted bullishly, but they failed to cause any further unsettlement, and shorts, who had been waiting for lower levels, decided to cover.

Business News Unfavorable

Corporate and business news, however, was unsatisfactory. Houdaille Hershey cut its dividend rate from $2 annually to $1.20, and Tubize Chatillon and Durham Duplex omitted the payments due at this time. American Radiator and U. S. Radiator reduced their price schedules, and the recent advance from 4.50 to 4.60 cents a pound made by several sugar refiners was canceled. The American Bankers' Association journal, however, in a survey of business, stated that the ground was being laid for substantial recovery.

Gains of 2 to 6 points in a fairly wide assortment of shares were recorded during the morning, lost around midday, only to be replaced by other gains of like extent in the early afternoon. Several of the high-priced shares, popular among professional traders, such as Case, Worthington and Vanadium, shot up several points.

Such shares as American Can, Allied Chemical, Loew's, Eastman, Johns-Manville, Byers, Electric Auto Light and Radio Keith gained 3 to 5 points in the early afternoon rally, and U. S. Steel, General Electric, American Can, Chesapeake & Ohio, Colorado Fuel and Macy moved up 2 or more.

During the selling around midday, Westinghouse Electric, Goodrich, du Pont, United Aircraft, Radio, North American and American Telephone lost 2 to 6 points.

Shares selling at new lows for the year included International Nickel, International Telephone, Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, Bethlehem Steel, Studebaker, Warner Bros. and Allegheny Corporation.

Credit continued plentiful with call money at 3 per cent. It was rumored that the New York Federal Reserve Bank had requested permission to reduce its rediscount rate, but that Reserve authorities in Washington had ordered postponement pending reductions in other Reserve areas.

The bull forces brushed aside opposition in the late afternoon, pushing several stocks, including U. S. Steel, 3 to 10 points above Monday's closing. The advance was made on a considerable reduction in the volume of trading, compared with turnover in the earlier hours.

J. I. Case and Worthington Pump rose 10, and Houston Oil, Allied Chemical, Columbian Carbon, Vanadium, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville and Foster Wheeler 5 to 6. U. S. Steel was up to 167.

The close was strong. Sales approximated 4,600,000 shares.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask
America	114	120
Am Union	107	115
Bk of U S	82	33½
Bk Yorktown	..	200
Chat Phnx	123	127
City	161	164
Columbus	195	220
Commercial	495	505
Fifth Av	3000	3200
First, N Y	5400	5600
Grace	600	..
Flatbush	175	200
Harriman	1515	1615
Industrial	180	200
Lafayette	48	55
Lebanon	80	105

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask
Am Ex Irv	180	..
Banca C I	352	358
Banco di S	60	63
Bk Eur T	100	110
Bk N Y & T	680	720
Bankers	133	138
Bronx	65	70
Brooklyn	745	760
County	200	220
Empire	86	89
Fulton	600	650
Guaranty	666	671
Int Germ Ltd	13	15

Irving	52½	54½
Kings Co	2175	2400
Law Tit &G	272	280
Manufacturers	109	110
Midwood	185	200
Mut Tr W	495	525
New York	259	264
Plaza	105	115
Times Sq	60	63
Title Guar	153	159
Unit States	4000	4200
West T & T	140	155
Westchester	1100	1300

CHICAGO STATE BANKS

	Bid	Ask
Central	370	375
Harris T&S	825	830
Northern	860	875

Peoples Tr	480	490
Un Bk Chi	310	315

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Ask
Cont Ill Bk	715	730
First Nat	705	710
Foreman	732	737

Nat Bk Rep	145	147
Straus Nat	320	330

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	June10	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	1.23½	1.27¼	1.25⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	.98½	.96¾	.99⅜
Oats, 2 white	.52½	.54½	.56
Flour	5.90	6.10	5.70
Beef, family	36.00	26.00	29.50
Pork	32.00	.3200	31.50
Lard	.1080	.1070	.1215
Cotton, Mid. Up	.1520	.1610	.1885
Zinc	.0465	.0465	.0665
Iron	19.76	20.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	33.00	36.00
Copper	.1300	.1300	.1800
Tin	.3076	.3125	.4350
Rubber	.1212½	.1262½	.2070
Sugar	.0460	.0470	.0500
Lead	.0530	.0550	.0700
Print cloth	.0437½	.0525	..

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	June 10	Last June 9
42½	22	..	Abitibi	300	31	30	31	30⅛
86½	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf	100	81	81	81	..
106	75	..	Ab & Straus	600	54½	52½	54½	..
37⅜	23½	1.60	Adams Ex	600	29¾	27⅛	29¾	27¼
1⅝	1½	..	Ahumada	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
156⅝	118	3†	Air Reduc	7500	145⅞	138½	145⅞	139⅛
36	25	2½	Airway El	700	25½	23⅜	25½	25
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	400	1⅜	1½	1½	1½
9⅛	5⅜	..	Alaska Jun	300	6½	5¾	6¼	5⅜
72	57	6	Alleghany Steel	100	61	61	61	63
35¼	22½	..	Alleghany	3500	23⅜	22¼	23¼	22¾
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf	300	100	99½	100	100
98¼	89¼	5½	Allegh pf xw	400	90	89¾	89¾	91
99¾	93½	5½	Allegh ptpf	300	93¼	93¼	93¼	93½
343	255¾	6‡	Allied Chem	3500	296	291	296	288
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	1700	58½	56⅛	58½	57
31½	18	2	Amerada	700	28½	25⅛	28	25½
10⅜	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch	400	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
39	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	29	29	29	29½
97¼	77	21½*	Am2Bk Note	400	83	82½	82½	85
12	6½	..	Am Beet S	200	6¼	6	6	..
54⅜	44½	2.40	Am Brake	200	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½
21¾	8¾	..	Am Br Bov	1700	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	17
80¾	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	20	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74¾
158½	117¼	4	Am Can	25400	139	133¼	139	134
82½	52	6	Am Car & F	1400	53½	53	53½	53½
116	95¼	7	Am Car pf	300	101½	100	101½	99½
69⅝	52⅛	3	Am Chain	200	52⅛	51¾	52	52¼
101	75⅝	7	Am Chain pf	200	95½	95⅛	95⅛	95¼
51¼	36⅝	2‡	Am Chicle	400	41¼	40	41¼	40½
33	12½	..	Am Com Alc	700	13½	12⅝	13½	12⅝
30⅞	18⅜	2	Am En Til	..	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
49½	35	..	Am European	600	41	40	41⅞	40⅝
101⅜	65	..	Am & FPw	15200	79	72¼	79	74
100¼	95	..	Am & FP 2pf	400	100	100	100	99½
33⅜	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	500	27⅞	23	26¾	22½
7	4⅛	..	Am Hide	400	4	4	4	..
41⅞	35	3†	Am Ice	200	34¾	34	34¾	35
55⅜	35⅝	2‡	Am Int Corp	2700	41¼	38¼	41¼	38½
4	2	..	Am La Pr	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4	2	..	Am La Pr	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
105	54½	4	Am Loco	1500	56¼	55½	55¾	55½
51½	38¼	3	Am Metals	400	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	38¼
2⅞	½	..	Am Piano	200	1	⅞	Q	⅞
119⅜	77	11	Am Pw&Lt	11100	99½	93¾	99½	96
107	100	6	Am P & L 6	400	105½	105	105	105½
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	87½	87½	87½	87½
39¾	27	1½	Am Radiat	2800	29	26½	29	27⅛
37	20½	..	Am Repub	..	22	21½	22	21¾
100⅞	63¼	2‡	Am Roll Mill	3900	66	62½	66	63¼
67⅜	59	5	*Am Saf Raz	300	64	63	63	65½
3⅝	1⅜	..	Am Ship	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
79½	65¼	4	Am Smelt	1500	69	68	68⅜	68¾
141	135½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	140	140	140	139
22½	9½	..	Am Solvents	400	8½	8⅛	8⅛	9½
52¼	40¼	3	Am Stl Fnd	500	40½	40	40½	40½
33¼	24¾	3	Am Soly pf	200	25½	25½	25½	25⅛
55½	46⅛	2‡	Am Stores	400	48¼	46⅛	47⅛	..
69⅛	60	5	Am Sugar	1200	60½	59	60¼	60
110	104	7	Am Sugar pf	100	107½	107½	107½	107¾
274¼	216	9	Am Tel&T	32000	223½	218¼	223⅝	220⅛
22⅝	19¼	..	Am T&T rts	24000	19⅝	18⅜	19⅝	19¼
141⅝	125	8	Am Tvpe	100	126¼	126¼	126½	126½
124⅞	88½	1	*Am Wat W	12000	103½	96¼	101½	98¼
106½	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	200	105½	105½	105½	..
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	700	13	12½	13	12⅝
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	600	35	34½	35	34¼
9	5	..	Am Writ et	300	8¼	7	8¼	7½
17⅞	8	..	Am Zinc	1400	9½	9⅛	9½	9½
79⅞	56	6	Am Zinc pf	100	65	65	65	65
53¼	34	3	Anac Wire	300	34½	34	34	35
81¼	52½	7	Anaconda	25000	56⅜	54⅞	56⅜	55¼
51⅜	32	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	44	43	44	..
115½	105	6.50	Anchor C pf	2100	110½	110⅛	110½	110½
37¼	21¾	3	Andes Cop	1500	25	25	25	..
29¼	22½	2	Arch Dan	300	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	22½
82⅞	74½	7*	Armour D pf	300	78¼	78	78	80¼
8⅜	4¼	..	Arm Ill A	1500	6¼	5⅞	6	6¼
4⅝	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	1300	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
65	55	7*	Arm Ill pf	300	62	61	62	63
13¾	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
46⅛	33⅜	4	Asso Apparl	900	36	34¼	36	36
50½	28	2‡	Assc Dry G	1700	40	37¾	40	38⅜
242½	216	10	Atchison	2800	219½	215½	218⅝	218⅛
107	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	400	106⅝	105⅞	105⅞	106
176½	161½	10	Atl Coast L	300	166	163	163	167
80⅜	59¾	..	Atl G&WI	400	61⅛	59½	61⅛	59¾
51⅜	36¼	1†	Atl Refin	3300	39⅝	38⅛	39⅛	38⅞
106	78	4‡	Atlas Pwd	400	78	76	78	79
106	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	..	100	105	105	105¼
37	26¾	1	Atlas Stores	2400	28⅝	26¾	28⅜	28⅛
263¾	135¼	4‡	Auburn Aut	4100	140	135	140	137½
30	26	..	Austin N A	100	26	26	26	26
58⅜	37	3*	Auto Strop A	400	53⅞	53	53	..

—B—

38	23⅜	1¾	Baldwin	800	24½	23⅜	24	24¼
116	107	7	Baldwin pf	100	106½	106½	106½	106½
1222⅜	988⅜	7	Balt & O	900	1009⅛	1003⅛	1003⅛	1009
84½	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	83	83	83	82½
110½	107	6½	Bamberger	100	108	108	108	108
84½	63	3½	Bang A	400	75	74	75	74½
116¼	109	7	Bang pf	100	113	112½	112½	113
34	20½	2*	Barnsdall A	8400	24⅞	23⅛	24⅜	23⅝
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	84	84	84	84½
107	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	100	107	107	107	..
57⅜	32⅛	2	Bendix	12400	37½	35⅜	37½	36¾
56¼	31⅜	2	Best & Co	1400	48⅜	46⅜	47⅜	47¾
110¼	90	6	Beth Steel	12900	93	90	93	90½
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	130¾	130¾	130¾	130½
41½	34¼	1½	Blaw Knox	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¾
69	44	..	Bon Ami A	1300	47	46	46	46
90⅜	60⅛	3	Bon Ami B	4700	83½	80¾	83¼	82
52⅜	32⅞	3	Boone Aviation	2900	36	34½	35⅞	35⅝
112	91½	4	Borden & Me	100	91½	91½	91½	91½
91¼	13½	..	Bo & Sar	8900	19½	18	19½	18⅝
35½	21¼	2	Bo & Sar pf	100	27	27	27	28
4	1⅝	..		200	2	2	2	..
5¼	4⅛	..	pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
22¼	14	..		1700	18¼	18¼	19	18½
85	68	..	pf	20	83	82¾	83	83
78⅜	63	4	T	1200	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅜
15⅞	10	..	n	200	15⅛	13	13	..
66½	51	4	n pf	100	63	64	64	..
178⅛	131	5	Bklyn Un G	1400	154½	138	145½	136¾
30⅝	13½	3	Bruns Balke	1300	16⅝	16	16	16½
33⅜	14½	..	Bruns Term	1700	18	16¼	18	18⅛
31⅞	22⅛	..	Bucyrus	800	25¼	25	25¼	25⅜
43	31⅜	2½	Bucy cv pf	1600	37½	37½	37½	37¾
16⅜	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1500	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	1500	11⅞	10¾	11¾	12⅛
89¼	77	..	Buff&Susq ct	100	89½	89¼	89½	89¼
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	4000	46	40	44	39⅞
43	26½	3	Bulova Watch	1500	29⅜	28½	29¼	29
110⅛	87½	8	Burns Br A	400	90	87½	87½	..
35	17	..	Burns Br B	100	20½	20½	20½	21½
100	93	..	Burns Br pf	40	96	96	96	..
51⅞	37	1†	Burroughs	1300	39⅞	38⅝	39⅞	38⅜
48½	36	2½	Bush Term	400	39½	39	39½	39½
5¼	2⅜	2	Butte & Sup	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
29½	16½	..	Butterick	200	20	20	20	..
112⅜	70	..	Byers	3000	90⅞	82	90⅞	82¼
114	109	7	Byers pf	30	112½	112	112	..

—C—

77½	65⅜	4	Calif Pack	200	68¼	68	68	68
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
30	19	2	Campbell	500	22	21	22	22
89⅞	50⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	1500	64	59¾	64	59¾
33⅜	16⅜	1½	Calu & Hecla	1800	17⅜	16⅜	16¾	17½
75⅛	57½	5	Canada Dry	2000	64⅝	62	64½	63½
226¾	187⅜	10	Can Pac	1500	197	195¼	196⅜	197
52¼	40½	..	Can Pac n wi	1800	48	48½	49	49¼
34¼	23¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	24	23¾	23¾	24
283¼	185	..	Capital Adm	400	20½	20	20	20
362⅜	192¼	6	Case Thresh	7800	237	213	237	219
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	1000	68	66½	68	69
75	61¾	6½	Cav-Dobbs pf	10	61¾	60	60	..
60	20	..	Celotex	4900	28½	25½	28¼	27⅜
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	1300	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	25
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
65⅜	50¾	6	Cerro de P	1600	51⅜	50¾	50¾	52
15⅞	8½	..	Certs-Teed	400	8⅞	8¼	8½	9
67⅞	30¼	4.20	Checker Cab	3600	35⅜	30½	34⅞	30½
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	1100	63½	62¼	63½	63½
241¾	201½	10	Ches & Ohio	1400	208	205¼	207	205
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	200	6½	6	6½	6¾
10⅜	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	6⅜	6	6	6¼
53½	36	..	Chi & E I pf	200	38	38	38	39
17¾	11⅜	..	Chi Gt West	600	12½	12	12½	12
52⅜	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	1200	44	41	44	42
26⅜	17	..	Chi M&SP	2000	18	16¾	18	17½
46¼	27	..	Chi M&St pf	1700	28½	27½	28½	28⅛
37	17½	..	Chi Pneu	500	18	17⅝	17⅝	18½
55⅞	48¾	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	50	49	50	..
125⅛	105½	7	Chi RI	100	105¼	105½	106¼	105½
110⅜	106	7	Chi RI 7%	100	108	106	106	107¾
32	26¼	3	Chi Yel Cab	70	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
67⅜	53	2.40	Childs	4200	63½	61⅞	63	63⅜
43	30½	3	Chrysler	10700	32⅞	31⅝	32⅝	32¾
49	39¾	3.60‡	City Ice	800	40⅝	39¾	40⅝	41
13¾	7⅜	1½	City Stores	400	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅜
44½	33	3	Clark Equip	100	36	36	36	37
66	30	..	Clett Pbdy	400	39½	39	39½	40
20⅝	13	..	Col Beancon Oil	700	15⅞	15½	15⅞	..
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	1400	183	178⅛	182⅞	181
52	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
644⅝	568⅝	2½	Col Lalm	400	60	58⅜	60	59
353¼	145⅜	..	Colliins & A	1100	26½	22⅝	26½	24
77	36¼	2	Colo F&I	2500	61½	55¼	61½	55⅝
87	69	2‡	Colum Gas	15800	78¼	73	78	74
199	128½	5*	Co Carbon	2500	146¾	138	146	139
373⅝	307¼	.87	Col Graph	21600	23	20¼	23	20⅝
403¾	233⅜	2	*Com Cred	3700	29	27	28½	28
44⅜	31⅞	3	*Com Cred A	500	37⅜	36½	36½	38¾
55	35½	1.60‡	Com Inv Tr	1200	36	35⅛	36	37
38	25	1†	Com Sol	50000	27¾	25	27	26
20¼	12¾	.60	Commwlth So	48200	16⅜	15½	16⅜	16
104¾	99	6	Com So pf	900	102½	102⅜	102½	102¼
57	44	2	Conde Nast	100	46	46	46	..
19¾	13	..	Congoleum	10700	13⅜	13	13¼	13
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	900	22	21	22	21⅜
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	1000	22¾	21½	22¾	22
136⅞	56⅝	4	Con Gas	47000	125	120⅛	125	120¾
107⅛	99½	5	Con Gas pf	1700	103	103	103	102¾
62	40	6	*Con Ry Co	100	50½	50½	50½	60⅛
2	1	..	Con Textile	2200	1	1	1	1
21⅝	12	1.20	Container A	400	15	13⅜	15	15½
8½	4¼	..	Cont Container B	100	5	5	5	..
27⅜	24¾	..	Cont Diam A	2700	27½	25¼	25¼	26
8½	4⅜	..	Cont Diam B	900	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	4
11¼	7⅜	8	Cont Insur	800	8	8	8	8
55⅜	50¼	2½	Cont Motors	400	61⅜	58½	61⅜	59⅜
31⅜	18¾	3	Cont Oil Del	9000	23	18¾	20	19¼
70⅜	58	2.40	Cont Paper	600	63¾	60¼	61¾	61¼
5⅜	4⅜	..	Cont Roll & St	5000	5¼	4¾	4¾	5
27½	12½	..	Cont Oil pf	4700	24½	22⅝	24⅜	23
40⅞	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	1600	30	28⅛	30	29⅞
111⅜	87½	3*	Corn Prod	6600	103⅝	99¼	103⅝	99⅜
33	20⅛	..	Coty	4000	20½	20⅛	20½	20½
35⅝	25½	2*	Creem of Wh	200	33½	31	31	..
22	10¼	..	Crosley	1100	14⅛	13¾	14¼	14⅛
18½	15	1	Crown Zell	100	15	15	15	..
93⅜	74⅛	5†	Crucible	300	75⅜	74⅛	75	75
117	110	7	Crucible pf	40	111¼	111¼	111¼	113
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	400	14	17½	17½	18½
7	3½	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	3½	3½	3½	..
9	6½	..	Cub Am S	500	6½	6½	6½	..
65⅝	46¾	..	Cub Am S pf	100	49¼	49	49¼	..
2¼	1	..	Cub Dom S	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
48	41¼	4	Cudahy	200	41¼	41¼	41¼	42
121¼	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	120	120	120	..
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	31000	11⅝	7⅞	8⅛	8
19¾	10⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	5700	11⅞	11	11⅜	11½
90½	64	3½‡	Cutler	400	67	65½	67	66⅝

—D—

43⅝	28⅜	..	Davison	700	32⅜	31½	32¼	32½
127½	117	7	Deere pf	100	22½	22½	22½	..
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	1000	169	166¼	169	167¼
153	119¼	6†	Del Lac&W	300	120¼	120	120¼	119¼
..	80	..	Denv RG pf	400	65½	63½	63½	66¾
253¾	195⅝	8	Det Edison	300	220	218	218	218
42¾	30⅝	2.40‡	Devoe & R A	100	32½	32½	32½	32
237	139	8	Diamond M	300	20½	200	206	208
99⅝	84¼	..	Dome Mines	100	91½	91½	91½	93½
30⅝	20	1.70	Dom Stores	400	23½	22¼	22½	22⅞
145¼	112⅜	4†	Dupont	13200	122	117½	122	120
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	200	114⅝	119¼	119¼	119¾
..	⅞	..	Dupont rts	..	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜

—E—

255⅝	175¾	5†	East Kodak	12800	231⅞	220¼	231⅞	227⅞
37¼	24½	3	Eaton Axle	2000	27¾	27⅛	27¼	27½
10⅝	6	..	Edmpson	100	6	6	6	..
62	40	..	Elec Auto Lt	9300	83⅛	80	83	82
8⅜	4½	..	Elec Boat	400	5	5	5	5⅜
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	20400	85⅜	77⅝	85	77½
112	108½	7	El P&L2pf	100	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
79¼	66	5	Elec Sto Bat	2300	71⅞	68½	71½	69⅝

1⅜	3⅛	..	Emer-Br A	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
66	38½	2.40	Eng P W	200	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	58
107⅛	94⅜	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	105	105	105	105½
50¾	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	500	49	48	48	48⅛
63¾	40⅜	..	Erie	7700	42¼	40⅜	41¾	41⅞
67⅞	61	4	Erie 1 pf	1100	63¾	62⅝	63¾	64
43⅜	20	4	Eureka Vac	200

COTTON CLOTH TRADING IS IN SMALL VOLUME

Buyers Indifferent to Cut in Production—Prices Are Held Firm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Cotton manufacturers entered the month of June with a large degree of hope that the program for adjusting production to consumption, which they began a month ago, would increase the manufacturing margin to a profitable figure.

They have the satisfaction of knowing that during the month of May the shrinkage of this margin, which has been going on for the last six months, has been corrected.

Buyers still remain quite indifferent to the probable effect of the limited production. While they acknowledge an urgent need for cotton fabrics and their mixtures, buyers continue to wait for bargains from those compelled to sell. Mills declined many offers for large volumes of goods for future delivery, and prices were held generally firm.

In the print cloth division the principal numbers were 60x48s, 38½-inch, which sold in many transactions of 100,000 yards each at 5c. Another odd number was the 27-inch, 64x60s, which sold at 4 5-16c for spot delivery. This price was paid after bids at 4¼c were declined.

Sheetings Are Quiet

The regular 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard sold at 5⅞c for spot and 6c for future delivery. The 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard brought 6¾c and the 72x76s 4.25-yard 7¾c to 7¾c. The 80 squares 4.00-yard were not so active as usual, but small volumes were moved at 8¾c for spot and 8⅝c for future delivery.

In the sheeting section business was relatively quiet, but the bag trade buyers were more prominent than during the previous week. The 31-inch 48 squares 5.00-yard sold at 5⅝c, while the 36-inch width of the same construction and weight brought from ¼c to ⅜c higher price. The 36-inch 40 squares 6.15-yard moved at 4½c to 4⅝c, and the 40-inch 48 squares 2.85-yard at 9c.

Pajama checks 36½-inch 72x80s 4.70-yard sold at 6¾c, and the 88 squares 4.00-yard at 8¾c. Drills were relatively quiet, a few sales being made of 37-inch 3.95-yard at 6⅞c to 6¾c, and the 2.00-yard at 13c. Osnaburgs moved at 9c for the 39-inch, 7-ounce low count and 6½c for the 36-inch 3.90-yard second qaulity.

Carded lawns and broadcloths sold well intermittently. Eastern makes of 36-inch 72x60s 10.00-yard lawns brought 6⅝ for spot and 6¾c for future delivery, and the 40-inch 72x68s 6.00-yard 9¼c. Southern goods of the latter construction brought from ⅛c to ¼c less. Carded broadcloths moved at 7c to 9c for 80x60s to 90x60s, and at 8¼c to 9¼c for 100x60s and 112x 60s.

Plain fine goods led in point of interest in the fine and fancy division. The sales were mostly of the filling-in variety and for limited amounts.

Buyers Await Bargains

In fancy goods it is especially true that converters have trained their customers to regard June 1 as the end of the season, and to expect during this month nothing but bargains due to the closing out of certain lines. Buyers, therefore, await such closing out bargains and do not buy very extensively for future needs.

Plain combed goods 34-inch 72x100s 7.00-yard sold at from 10c to 10¼c for near-by and future delivery. The same count 38-inches wide and 6.25-yard weight brought from 10½c to 10¾c.

Combed lawns were obtained at from 12c to 13c for the 34-inch 72x100s 11.00-yard, and at from 13½c to 13¾c for the 96x100s 7.00-yard. The 76x72s 9.00-yard sold at from 8½c to 8¾c. The 128x68s combed broadcloths sold at 13¼c for some makes, but the better quality brought 15c. The 144x76s moved at from 15¾c to 17c.

Combed voiles continued to be of interest, the 40-inch 60x56s ordinary hard twist selling from 8¼c to 8½c, and the same construction extra hard twist at 10½c. Pongees 34-inch 72x100s 7.00-yard brought 10c, and the 38-inch of the same count 6.25-yard brought from 10½c southern to 11c eastern.

Organdies 39-inch 68x56s 11.00-yard moved at 7½c, and the 40-inch 76x68s 13.50-yard at 13c to 14c. Combed sateens 39-inch 88x140s 5.10-yard were obtained at 16½c to 17c and the 96x 160s 4.50-yard at 20c to 20½c.

Silk and Cotton Goods

Considerable interest was displayed in the silk and cotton goods as well as the rayon and cotton materials. The 35-inch 88x52s single end canton sold at 9½c, but the 96x92s 22-26 single end brought 13¾c to 13¼c. The two-end 96x104s 22-26 were obtained at 23°c to 24c. Single end tussahs 80x 56s 35-inch sold at 16¼c, while the 96 squares two-end brought 23½c to 24c.

Regular rayon and cotton mixtures 64x48s sold at 11¼c to 12c with foreign, and from 12c to 12¼c with domestic rayon. The 68x64s with 32 filament brought 16¼c to 16½c, and with 60 filament 17¼c to 17¾c. Rayon and cotton dobbies 80x56s moved at 16c with domestic, and at 15c with foreign rayon.

Rayon filled flat crepes 76x60s, 150-denier brought from 18c to 19½c with 60-filament rayon, and from 17¼c to 18½c with 32-filament rayon. Celanese filled crepes 39 to 40-inch, 76x64s moved at 22½c. Rayon warp crepes 40½-inch, 100x48s with 150-denier first quality domestic rayon warp and 60s combed crepe twist filling sold at 29½c to 30½c.

Rayon voiles 35½-inch 60x54s 75-denier sold at 23½c to 25c, and voiles of celanese 39-inch 64 squares at 32½c to 33c. Rayon and silk twills 40-inch 120x52s with 150-denier warp and three-thread Japanese tram filling brought from 39c to 40c.

Celanese taffetas 84x60s 40-inch moved at 37½c to 38½c, while rayon taffetas 92x40s 35½-inch at 26½c to 27½c. Rayon twills 88x44s 39-inch were obtained at 25c to 26c.

CANADIAN NATIONAL BONDS

NEW YORK—A group headed by Chase Securities Corporation, Bancamerica-Blair Corporation and First National-Old Colony Corporation have purchased a new issue of $50,000,000 Canadian National Railways 25-year 4¾ per cent guaranteed gold bonds, which are non-callable prior to maturity. It is expected that an offering of the bonds will be made shortly.

PACIFIC COAST BISCUIT SALE

NEW YORK—Stockholders of Pacific Coast Biscuit Company approved the sale and transfer of the company's assets and good will to the National Biscuit Company in exchange for seven National Biscuit Company common shares for 12 Pacific Coast common shares, and seven National Company common shares for six Pacific Coast preferred shares.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100	100
Albany P W P 6s	94	94
Alleghany 5s '44	100⅜	100¼
Alleghany 5s '49	100⅛	100
Allegh '50 rct	96⅜	96½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104	104
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	97¾	97¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	106½	106
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	99	97½
Am P Pow 5s	89	88¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	87	87
Am Nat 5½s	97	96¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¾	101½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	169½	169
Am T & T col 5s '46	105	104¾
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104½	104½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107⅞	107½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101½	101½
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	81	81
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96½	96
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90	90
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83⅝	83⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94⅛	94⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	130½	130
Atch T&SF 4s '09	90¼	90¼
Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48	53½	53½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	75½	75⅝
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
B&O 1st 4s '48	94	93⅞
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	93¾	93¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	103¼	103¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	103¼	103¼
B&O w 4½s	102	101¾
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104½	104½
B&O 5s series D	103⅛	103⅛
B&O rfg 6s '95	109¾	109½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	88½	87¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	104¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107⅛	107⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	102¼
Boston & Me 5s '67	100	100
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	103⅛	103
Buff R & P 4½s '57	93	92¾
By Products 5½s C	103½	103½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95⅛	95¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	95½	95½
Can Nat Ry July 5s	102	101⅞
Can North sf 7s '40	110¼	110¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	102½	101⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	87⅞	87½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99¾	99¾
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102¾	102¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	102½	102½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108¾	108¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100¾	100¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102	102
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	45¾	45¾
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	100
Ches & O con 5s '39	103½	103½
Chi & Altan rfg 3s '49	68⅞	68⅞
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	105⅛	105⅛
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72⅝	72⅜
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	56⅜	56¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	89⅛	89⅛
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	97¼	97¼
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87 cv	101¼	101
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	109¼	109¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	81	81
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97⅜	97⅜
Chi RI&P 4½s '52 A	95¾	95¾
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	100½	100
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	95½	95½
Chile Copper 5s '47	96½	96½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	98⅞	98⅞
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105	105
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96⅜	96⅜
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102½	102½
Commercial Credit 5½s '35	97	97
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96	95½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99¼	99¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	46¾	46
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98⅞	98⅞
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102	102
Cuba Cane Sug Prod	24	23
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	62⅞	62⅝
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	77¾	77¾
Cuba RR 6s '36	80⅛	80⅛
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99	98⅞
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102	102
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103¾	103⅝
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	101	101
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96	96
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	93⅜	93⅜
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	96¼	96
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	93	93
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104¼	104¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	107¼
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	99¼	99¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95	94½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100¾	100¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	70	70
Edith Rock 6s	101¾	101¾
Erie 5s '67	95	94½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	100½	100½
Erie gen lien	81¾	81¾
Erie gen 75s	94¼	94¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96	96
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	76	75
Gannett 6s '43	88	88
Gen Cable 5½s '47	100½	100½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Pet 5s '40	102	102
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	104	104
Gen Theater '40s	98	97¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106⅞	106⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	94¼	93¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105¼	105¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110½	110½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	106¾	106¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	111
Green Bay & West deb B	27½	27½
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	99½	99½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98⅞	98¼
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	99	99
Hudson Coal 5s '62	65	65
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	80¾	80½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅞	101¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104⅞	104⅞
Ill Cen 4s '52	83	83
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	100½	100¼
Ill Cen 6½s '36	109	109
Ind Limestone 6s '46	83	83
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	101⅜	101⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100	99¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66	66¾
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	68¼	67
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	57	55¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100½	100½
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	103⅝	103⅝
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	80⅜	80⅜
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100⅞	100½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	89⅛	89
Int Paper 6s '55	94	92¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	118	117¼
Kan City Ft&cMem 4s '36	96½	96½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	78	78
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106¼	106¼
Keith 6s '46	86¼	86¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	91½	91*
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	104⅛	104⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	102¾
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100	100
L'Autaro 6s '54	83½	83¼
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	89½	89½
Loew's Ins 6s '41 ex-war	98¼	98¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	64¼	64¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	51	50¼
Marion Steam S 6s	75	75
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101½	101½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101¼	101⅛
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	90⅝	90¼
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	101⅜	101⅜
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79	78⅞
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100¾	100¾
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100¾	100¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103	103
Montana Power 5s A '62	102¼	102¼
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	98¼	98¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	83	83
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52⅝	52⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97½	97¼
N E T & E 4½s B '61	99¾	99¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	89¼	89⅛
NYC&HR con 4s '98	98⅝	98⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100½	100½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	79⅛	79⅛
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	100	100
N Y Chi & St L 4½s '78	97¼	97
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107½	107½
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113⅝	113⅝
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	81	81
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	124⅞	124½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	100
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	88⅝	88⅝
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	102⅝	102⅝
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	103	103
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103⅞	103¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98¼	98¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101	100¾
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113⅝	113⅝
Nor tates Pow 6s B '41	105¾	105¾
Ore Short Line rfr 4s '29	51	51
Ore Short Line gtd 5s' 46	105¼	104½
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	91⅛	91
Otis Steel 6s' 41	103½	103½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102½	102½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101¼	101
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	75	75
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	71	69⅛
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	82½	82½
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100	100
Penn RR 4½s D	96¼	96⅛
Penn RR 4¾s '83	100⅝	100¼
Penn RR con 4½s '60	101¼	101¼
Penn RR 5s '64	103⅞	103¾
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109⅞	109⅝
Pere Marq 4s '56	91	91
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	95¾	95½
Phil Co 5s '67	100¾	100
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99	99
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	102⅞	101¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104⅝	104⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	100¼	100
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	99¾	99¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	95⅞	95⅞
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	98¾	98¾
Pub Svc E & G 1970	98½	98½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99¾	99¾
Read rfg 4½s '97	100	100
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	92	92
Remington Rand 5½s ww '47	99	98½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	85	85
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	98¾	98¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	90¾	90¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	93½	93¼
St L & S P gen 5s '31	101½	101½
St L & S F 5s B '50	103	103
St L S W con 4s '32	99	99
St L S W 1st 5s '52	100	100
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	97⅞	97¼
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	106¼	106¼
St Paul City Cable 5s	86	86
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	80	80
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	54	53
Seabd A L con 6s '45	65	64½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	58½	58
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96⅜	96⅛
Shell Un 5s ct ww	99⅛	99⅛
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103¼	103¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	91½	91½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100½	100½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102⅝	102½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103⅝	103⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100⅝	100½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	98⅝	98⅜
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96¼	96
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103½	103½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103¾	103¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93⅝	93⅝
So Pac 4½s '68	97¼	97½
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98⅞	98½
So Ry gen 4s '56	90⅝	90½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	124⅝	124⅝
Spring Valley Water 5s	99⅞	99⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98	98
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80⅞	80⅞
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	100¾	100¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅜	106⅜
Tex Corp 5s '44	104½	103⅞
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102¾	102¼
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100⅛	100⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	50½	50
Third Ave 5s '37	96	96
Third Ave adj 5s '60	25⅞	25¾
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	100	100
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	102½	102¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	98	98
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	102¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102⅜	102¼
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100⅜	100⅜
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	107⅛	107⅛
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	96	96
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91⅛	91⅛
U S Rubber 5s '47	85	84¾
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101	101
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	91	91
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	85½	85½
Va Ry 5s '62	106	105¾
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101½	101½
Wabash 4½s '78	93*	93½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102½	102¼
Wabash 5s B '76	101¼	100½
Wabash 5½s '75	104¾	104¾
Walworth 6s '45	91¾	91¾
Walworth 6½s '35 xw	94	94
Warner Bros Pict 6s	103½	103
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105⅛	105⅛
West Shore 4s 2361	89	89
Western Electric 5s '44	103⅞	103⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	83⅞	83⅞
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	96¼	96¼
Western N Y & Pa 4s 43	91⅝	91⅝
Western Un 5s '51	103¼	103
Western Un 6½s '36	109	109
Western Un 5s 1960	103⅞	103½
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91	91
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102¼	102¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101	100*
Wis Cen gen 4s	86¼	86¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jun 10	Last Jun 9
3½s '47	100.25	100.25	100.25	100.22	100.23
1st 4¼s '47	102	102	102	102	102.00
4th 4¼s '38	102.16	102.18	102.15	102.16	102.17
4th 4¼s rr	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.17
US 3½s '43	101.12	101.12	101.12	101.12	
US 3½s '47	101.15	101.15	101.15	101.15	101.13
US 4s '54	108.31	108.31	108.31	108.31	108.27
US 4¼s '52	113	113.4	113	113.4	113.4

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85⅞	85⅜
Adriatic El 7s '52	99	98½
Akershus 5s '63	93	93
Antioquia 7s D '45	80¼	80
Antwerp 5s '58	96½	96
Argentine Gov 5s '45	87⅝	87⅝
Argentine 5½s '62	93½	93
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99⅜	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99½	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99¼	99¼
Australia 4½s '57	91	91
Australia 5s '55	88¾	88¾
Australia 5s '57	88¼	88¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105⅝	105½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	96	96
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95⅝	95⅝
Batatvian Pet 4½s '42	94	94
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¼	103½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109⅜	108⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113½	113¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¾	108⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¼	109¾
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110⅝	110⅝
Berlin 6s '58	91	90½
Berlin 6½s '50	97¼	97¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	92½	92
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	93⅛	92¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	92¼	92⅛
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	79	79
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	93	93
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	93	92⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '2	91¼	91¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'7	84⅝	84¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'7	8	84½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	101½	101¼
Bremen 7s '35	102⅞	102⅞
Breda 7s ww	82	82
Brisbane 5s '57	83⅞	83⅞
Budapest (City) 6s '62	82¼	82
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	83	83
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	88	88
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	100	99⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105⅝	105⅝
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	93	93
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89¼	88
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96	96
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97¾	97¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89¾	89¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91	89¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89⅝	89¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101⅝	101½
Chile (Rep) 1963 ct	89½	89¼
Chilean Loan 7s	94¾	94½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	94	94
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	74	74
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	77	76¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	85	85
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87½	87½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	99¾	99¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	76¼	76¼
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110	109¾
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108½	108½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	92⅜	92¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼	101¼
Denmark (K¾ing) 6s '42	105	105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100¾	100½
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	97⅜	97¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	93⅛	93
Dutch E I 5½s Mar '53	102¼	102¼
Dutch E I 5½s Nov '53	102¾	102¾
Dutch E I 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	101¾	101¾
Duke Power 6s	104¾	104¾
Est R R Co 7s '54	105⅝	105½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	92	92
Finland 5½s '58	88½	88½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	100
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107½	107½
French Nat SS 7s '49	103⅝	103⅝
French (Rep) 7s '49	117⅝	117⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123¼	123
Germ 7s '49	107½	107⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90¾	90¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	86¼	86¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	86½	86¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	96½	96½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	87⅞	87⅞
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	96½	96½
Germ G E 6s '48	95½	95½
Graz 8s '54	100½	100
Greek 7s '64	101½	101¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	93	93
Hansa 6s ww	88	88
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	103¾	103⅛
Hungary Mun 7s '46	89½	89
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	100¾	100¾
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	88	88
Irish Free State 5s '60	98½	98¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97	97
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	97½	97½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	97	96¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	99¼	99
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	94
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103⅝	103⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	91⅛	90⅞
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	84	83½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96¼	96¼
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	96¾	96¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	103⅞
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91¼	90⅞
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	106	106
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	100½	99⅝
Montevid (City) 6s '59	95	95
Montevid (City) 7s '52	102	101½
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	104¼	104¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105	105
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92½	92⅜
Norway Bank 5s '67	96½	96½
Norway (King) 6s '63	98⅞	98⅞
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅛	102⅛
Norway (King) 6s '43	103¼	103⅛
Norway (King) 6s '44	103⅛	103⅛
Norway (King) 6s '52	103¼	103
Norwegian El 5½s '57	91⅝	91½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89⅝	89⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98	97¼
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100	100
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102¼	102¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93⅜	93
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '53	104	104
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102½	102½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	79½	75½
Peru 6s '60	76¼	76¼
Peru 6s '61	76¼	76¼
Peru 7s '59	97½	97½
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	104	104
Poland 6s '40	76	76
Poland 8s '50	95	94⅞
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	91	91
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	95¼	95¼
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	106	106
Rumania 7s	83½	83½
Rhine West '53 ww	90½	90½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	103	103
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90½	90
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	97⅝	97⅝
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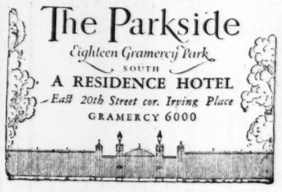

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French Railways to Make Invalides Terminus in Lieu of St. Lazare

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — American tourists who have been accustomed to arrive in Paris at the Saint Lazare Station will in 1931 find themselves entering the city by a new door. The French State Railways are planning to make their Invalides Station the transatlantic terminus, instead of Saint Lazare. The Invalides Station will be completely rebuilt, enlarged and equipped to receive long boat trains. Instead of emerging into a rather crowded section of the city, transatlantic passengers will be greeted upon their arrival in Paris by one of the most impressive urban views in the world, when they behold the Esplanade des Invalides, the Seine, the Grand Palais and the Place de la Concorde.

Along with the change in stations, new trains will be placed on the Cherbourg-Paris run. The distance will be covered in 4 hours 15 minutes, instead of in 6 hours 30 minutes, as at present. Ten new super-Pacific locomotives, capable of pulling a train at the rate of 60 miles an hour, have been ordered. By April 1, 1931, 75 new de luxe all-steel coaches will be put into operation on the Cherbourg-Paris line. They will have compartments, but will resemble Pullman cars. Passengers will be able to have luncheon or dinner without leaving their seats. M. Dautry, general manager of the State Railways, has invited the American Club of Paris to inaugurate this service.

A new maritime station is being erected at Cherbourg, and plans for a new station have been approved by the authorities in Le Havre. New stations, typifying in their style the architectural features of the districts in which they are erected, will be built in cities frequented by visitors, such as Dieppe, Deauville, Trouville, and Bagnoles de l'Orne. The Deauville station will be built after the pattern of a typical Norman country house.

Figures on railway travel in France last year reveal a total of 772,314,000 persons traveling on the seven rail systems. This is an increase of 21,000,000 over 1928. The French State Railways lead in the number of passengers carried, with 198,460,725, or an increase of 10,000,000 over 1928.

Australia Agrees With Africa on Wool

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—Coöperation between South Africa and Australia in the wool markets of the world was definitely established at a conference in Cape Town.

Walter P. Devereux, a representative of the Australian wool growers, met a committee of the South African Wool Council, members of the coöperative unions, and representatives of the brokers in conference at the offices of the Department of Agriculture, and some far-reaching decisions were taken.

It was decided:

1. To make an economic investigation overseas into the difference between and the price realized by the farmer and that paid by the wool consumer for the manufactured article.

2. To establish a reliable system of intelligence and exchange of information between the Union and Australia.

Speaking at the close of the conference Mr. Devereux said the wool industry today was suffering from overproduction, caused to a large extent by the good prices obtained in the last nine years. The production of synthetic wool had also had something to do with it. He felt sure, however, that their present difficulties would be overcome. One of the few means by which they could overcome them was the control of marketing. The difficulties confronting Australia and South Africa were identical, and could only be overcome by coöperation.

Col. G. N. Williams, Secretary for Agriculture, described the conference as the first step on the journey to success. Control of the wool market, and the lengthening of the period of the sale of wool were steps in the right direction. Coöperation was one of the means by which they could win through, but it would take time. Mr. Devereux had agreed with him that economic research work in the sale of woolen articles overseas was necessary.

"People must be clearly shown if they are paying too much for an article," he said.

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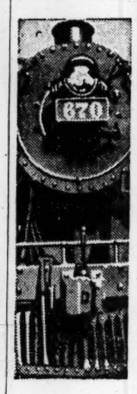

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EDUCATIONAL

English Public School Customs Molded Out of a Glorious Past

By R. MAILLARD STEAD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE Eton and Harrow cricket match, contested for the hundredth time, is more than the last fashionable sporting function of the London summer season. It is a custom, and custom surviving from an ancient and glorious past is undoubtedly the greatest single molding force in British public school life. The words "public school," it must be understood, have not in Britain the significance they have in the United States. In fact, they have the very opposite meaning. British public schools, each a little self-sufficient world in itself, are endowed institutions, with boards of governors presiding over their destinies, and so far as their conservativeness is concerned—their care to preserve social canons and quaint ceremonies of departed days—"private" would be a much more suitable word than "public," and "exclusive" probably a better word than either.

Etonians and Harrovians may be the only people whose personal exultation about the game at Lord's alters the shape of silk hats ("topper"—bashing, with walking sticks, on a wholesale scale was formerly the recognized finale to the occasion) and past members of the two schools may predominate in the crowd of elegantly attired cavaliers who bring the ladies, in their radiant, butterfly frocks, to the match of all matches where cricket and sisters may be mentioned in the same breath; but there is something of the Oxford-Cambridge boat-race touch about the appeal of the fixture to the general public and "Town," as well as "Gown" follows the fluctuating fortunes of the day with interest.

Dignified Challenge

One hundred games have been played, but the battle actually dates back to 1805, when the Hon. W. Cust at Eton received from Harrow a dignified challenge, which read:

To the gentlemen of Eton.

Harrow, June 29, 1805.

The gentlemen of Harrow School request the honour of trying their skill at cricket with the gentlemen of Eton, on Wednesday, July 31st, at Lord's cricket ground. A speedy answer, declaring whether the time and place will be convenient, will oblige.

Since that epistle was indited many famous pens have been busy over the game, and among them that of Lord Byron. It was when the great poet was at Harrow that the Etonians, elated at a success on the cricket field, sent along a triumphant, and somewhat biting quatrain which ran:

Adventurous "boys" of Harrow School,
Of cricket you've no knowledge,
You play not cricket, but the fool,
With "men" of Eton College.

Byron had made only 7 and 2 in the match to which the verse referred, but he may be said to have atoned for this if, as it is believed, he was responsible for Harrow's reply:

Ye Eton wits, to play the fool
Is not the boast of Harrow School,
No wonder, then, at our defeat—
Folly like yours could ne'er be beat.

Lord Byron greatly fancied himself as a cricketer. Arthur Shakespear, who was a member of the Harrow eleven with him, says that Byron "insisted upon playing and was allowed a person to run for him," but his Lordship, in a lively letter describing the match, avers "It was some comfort to me that I got 11 notches the first innings and seven the second, which was more than any of our side except Brockman and Ipswich, could contrive to hit. Unfortunately for the historical value of the carefully cherished document, Byron's account of the proceedings does not square with the facts.

The oldest of all the tradition-hallowed customs which abound in British public school life is perpetuated in the classic "Fourth of June" celebrations at Eton, involving, on the anniversary of the birthday of King George III, a grand and gay procession of the College boats, cricket matches and a fireworks display.

Exacting Tribute

The place held by the "Fourth" festival in the Etonian calendar was formerly occupied by "Montem Day," abolished in 1847 after providing succeeding generations of Etonians with (not always) gentle amusement for a space of at least three hundred years. Although the procedure varied somewhat with the passage of time, the main characteristics of the function were always the same. In theory the performance consisted of Etonians, garbed, as fancy might dictate, in a weird and wonderful variety of costumes, scattering themselves about the surrounding country and exacting money contributions from all and sundry in exchange for a pinch of salt given out of an embroidered silk bag. Later, tickets were substituted for salt, but "Salt, Salt" was still the cry when Queen Victoria graced the ceremony with her presence.

Several considerations led to the abolition of this cheerful custom, and it is safe to assume that not the least of them was the cumulative audacity of the young tax-collectors, who made no discrimination in their victims and were not disposed to avoid a little "rough stuff" if they could possibly get into it. On one occasion, it is recorded, some of them nearly received more than they bargained for, when King William III's Dutch bodyguard mistook the irrepressible Etonians for highwaymen and would have dealt with them accordingly but for royal intervention.

Schoolboy humor is not renowned for its considerateness and few people discover the fact more poignantly than new boys at old schools. Fortunately, many of the more startling ordeals have been abandoned nowadays, and those which do remain have been adopted to a gentler age. There is nothing left so dire, for example, as the playful custom at Winchester, years ago, for the luckless novice to be haled before a committee of seniors and questioned, with, awe-inspiring solemnity, whether or not he was of the "founder's kin," i. e., the family of Wykeham. The examinee might spare himself any high-speed thinking, for, whether he said "Yes" or "No" the accuracy of his statement was tested by attempting to break a china plate on his head. If the plate succumbed first, the satisfactory ancestry of the newcomer was held to be clearly proved.

The "Greeze"

Most people know of the Westminster Play, which has been performed annually in Latin since the days of Henry VIII. A less academic institution at the same seat of learning, and one, therefore, of greater appeal to the boys, is the Pancake tossing or "greeze" at Westminster on Shrove Tuesday. This takes place in the middle of the great schoolroom, across which is fixed a bar, at one time the support for a heavy curtain that divided upper from lower school. On the appointed day a selected number of boys—in the old times, it was the whole school—stand in the center of the room, on one side of the bar, and the school cook in a clean white apron, takes his stand on the other. In the cook's hand reposes a frying pan, and, in the frying pan, an inedible mass of greased putty, knitted together with horse-hair on a bread foundation, and resembling in appearance a Gargantuan pancake. A few preliminary shakes of the pan and then, with a sudden jerk, the mass sails over the bar and lands before the expectant throng.

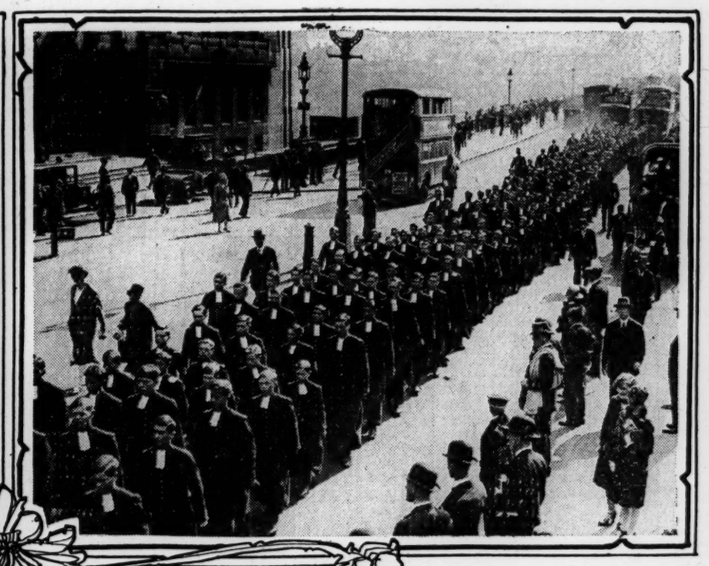
The rest is, in Westminster parlance, a "greeze" or wild scramble, like a particularly intense scrummage at Rugby football. The boy who gathers to himself the largest amount of pancake receives a guinea from the Dean of Westminster. Last year visual judgment had to be reinforced by a pair of scales, before it was decided. As the feat requires good fortune, physical strength and fortitude in seldom-blended proportions, it is not surprising, perhaps, that only one boy is known to have won the guinea in two consecutive years. In the hundreds of years that have passed since the first pancake "greeze" the mass has been secured whole only once or twice.

The reason why the cook so seldom fails to put his production across the bar at the first time of asking may be that he is aware of what happened sixty-three years ago to one Tolfrey, who, on his third failure, was bombarded heavily with books of all sizes and weights. He replied with the frying pan, registering a clean hit, and, in the next move, a junior put the cook in touch with a brass-bound lexicon. The affair so inspired Dr. Scott, the headmaster—of Liddell and Scott lexicon fame—that next day he immortalized the incident in Latin verse in a mock Homeric poem, called "Mageiropaidomachia" or "Fight Between the Cook and the Boys."

Leaping All Ditches

Altered environment has led to the abandonment of several old school customs, among them the attempt of all Westminster "Queen's Scholars" and town day-boarders, attired in white jerseys and spotless ducks, to demonstrate the feasibility of leaping all the ditches between Battersea Bridge and the Rod House. As no jumps could be shirked, and some of the most noisome were about eighteen feet wide, the effect upon the performers can be imagined. A change of situation led to the abandonment of the Shrove Tuesday lemon fight at Charterhouse, between gown-boys and boarders, and introduced a train journey from Horsham into the annual pilgrimage of the "Bluecoat" boys from Christ's Hospital, four abreast, to the Mansion House, London. The procession used to take place at Eastertide, but nowadays it occurs in September, the boys receiving money gifts (but no buns, as formerly) from the Lord Mayor. Departure to Godalming so changed the nature of the Charterhouse "lemon fight" that, with greater space in which to operate, close fighting gave place to open order and the pelting degenerated into a series of onslaughts upon unpopular individuals.

To touch upon more of the peculiar customs that have been, or still are, observed in Britain's public schools, or to mention any of the peculiar games played at certain schools, is impossible within the limits of this article, but one can hardly close without reference to the part which singing has played in discomfiture of new boys at most schools. The sequel has been, generally speaking, a "hit" one way or the other.



Topical Press, London

Left—Tossing the Pancake at Westminster School (It Has Just Been Tossed), London, Eng. The Boys Are Scrambling for the Pancake in the School Hall. This Is an Old Shrovetide Custom.

Right—Blue Coat Boys of Christ's Hospital Passing Over London Bridge on Their Way to Mansion House.

Lower—Fourth of June Celebrations at Eton College, a Public School Near Windsor, Eng. On This Day Parents and Relatives Visit Their Kin.

The Parent

Rifle, Colorado

Dear Editors:

I want to thank the Monitor for the opportunity it offers its readers to become internationally minded. It is a great joy to me to know that I am getting authentic information about other countries as well as my own.

I am an "over-twenty" who has had much pleasure with children as a primary teacher, and am now working with them individually as a piano teacher.

My hobbies are music (piano and voice), handicrafts, and travel. I am taking an "armchair" journey through the British Isles and shall be grateful for correspondence from there or anywhere. (Miss) L. A. C.

Cortland, N. Y.

Dear Editors:

Being a new reader of the Monitor the Parent column has interested me much. Thus I take the liberty of sending a short letter. The Monitor is such a clean newspaper, not like most of our dailies full of crime and unfit for young or old. I deeply thank Mrs. Eddy for starting such a thoroughly clean paper, which the world is much in need of.

I enjoy exchanging letters. New York State is a beautiful country—hills of green, and valleys, an agricultural land.

About caring for a child, I say let us not threat, nor promise until we know what to say. (Mrs.) L. L.

A Backyard Playground

Hartford, Conn.

A cash outlay of $5 and neighborhood contributions of lumber, tire chains and rope, was found sufficient by a West Hartford father to construct a complete backyard playground for his own child and the children of the neighborhood. The equipment of the playground which resulted from the patient labor of this zealous parent comprises a trapeze, swings, seesaw, tree house, merry-go-round and slide.

The story starts with the arrival of a family with one three-year-old boy in a West Hartford neighborhood where some other children ranging from two to seven years of age lived. The problem was to keep this three-year-old son happy at home and yet give him the advantages of "gang life." Adjoining the rented property to the rear was a wooded lot, thickly grown to underbrush. Permission was obtained to use this lot and one day it was cleared out and made a part of the yard. It was heavily shaded, away from the street and sufficiently close to the house to allow some parental observation. The item which required the greatest cash outlay was the slide, for which it was necessary to buy new, choice and smooth lumber, which cost $3.30. The rest of the lumber was given by friends and neighbors, the chains were donated by a local garage, and the few simple tools necessary were borrowed.

It was the desire of the parents who developed this playground, to make all the equipment strong enough to stand any possible use. If the equipment breaks in any part it is the fault of the equipment, not the children.

The rules of play are established by the children and enforced only by them with few exceptions. Children, including the son of the owners, are frequently ruled out of the grounds because of bad behavior and their cause is never argued by the parents. The "gang" accepts them when it sees fit.

The problems of keeping the only child near home, out of the street, happy and at the same time providing him the advantages of association with other children, have been solved and the children of the neighborhood have also profited. There are no classes or creeds except as the children themselves may establish them on lines of behavior.

Parents have become equally interested with children, and "barnyard golf" (horseshoes), the "ropering" game, flower beds and a rock garden have kept parents and children working and playing together. Pocket golf and croquet will probably find their way into this backyard in the future, we are told. R. P. R.

Illiterate? Not So Indeed, Far From It

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

SHE had never faced such a cosmopolitan audience before—Chinese, Italian, Greek, Swedish, Danish, Russian—most of them young men with vigor and hope looking forward to a new start in a new world.

At the invitation of the adult education teacher, this visitor had come to the school that night.

"Have you learned the poem I gave you?" Miss Harley began, while several hands went up and a fine-looking ruddy-faced blond stepped forward before the class.

"Please, Miss Harley, I want to say it to the class. I feel just like that poem myself." With her permission he had plunged into John Masefield's poem, "Sea-Fever."

Three stanzas this friend from Sweden spoke with intense feeling There was not a stir in the class. Many leaned forward to catch each word. Others were spellbound. Even the little Japanese in the front row, his toes barely touching the floor, hung on the words as this viking from the north fairly swayed through the poem, his blue eyes hinting a tear or two at the "whale's way," and the "spume" and "a star to guide her by."

Spontaneously the class burst into applause when he had finished.

"This is my last night, Miss Harley," the ruddy-faced blond said as he returned to his seat. "The boat leaves tomorrow, and I must be on her, but I'm going to tell this poem to the crew. They feel that way too."

This student was indeed a sea-rover who had visited practically every port of the navigable world, who had sailed from one country to another since he had first left home as a young boy of 15.

Turning from him Miss Harley called on Mr. Ohashi, who with quick, short steps came forward, smiling, his Oriental eyes almost shut.

"I read mine, no?" he asked and began to read something which sounded very beautiful but which was entirely unfamiliar to the teacher. Why did he blush? Ah, the secret was out. He himself had written the poem. Several of his had already been published in a reputable American magazine. This too was on its way to the publishers. Poetry was his hobby, indulged in while waiting between customers at his delicatessen store not far from the school.

Then came a young man from the Isle of Cyprus. His eyes and hair were jet-black. His native tongue was Greek. His daily job in the new country was flopping pancakes on a griddle in the front window of a restaurant. With shaking hands he held the paper from which he read something about "loyalty," "love for country," "love for God."

"Where did you find such a fine essay?" Miss Harley asked in her sympathetic way.

"From a Greek book. My father gave to me. I was a boy. He been a professor. I have much Greek books on shelf. Every night I read philosophy. I write English so you know what Greek book say."

A pancake flopper by profession, a student of Greek philosophy at heart, this beginner in the New World walked back to his seat.

Before the evening was over, an Italian trained to be a lawyer in his own language, but forced to upholster furniture now until he had learned the English language, took his part. A Danish girl, a high school graduate in her own country, but taking care of children in the new, a French girl, an Arab, a Japanese, a German all tried their hand at English.

"Illiterate? No. Far from it." Each with a world knowledge far exceeding that of the teacher, each with training and culture, some of them linguists notwithstanding the fact that their knowledge of the English language was still imperfect—all had brought something to the new nation to add to its culture and progress.

School Librarians

The training of school librarians is being subjected to wider experimentation than is training for any other special field of library service. The Board of Education for Librarianship of the A. L. A. has given thoughtful consideration to the problems involved; it has met with educators and school librarians and those who are engaged in the training of both full-time and part-time school librarians; it has assisted library schools and teachers' colleges in planning curricula which might meet both general and local requirements. The board believes that the questions of how and where the school librarian should receive professional training are open ones, and must properly remain so until the success of school librarians in service has demonstrated the superiority of one form of training over that of another. The board believes also that the curriculum for the school librarian should be broad and general enough to provide a background for other forms of library service, and should be specialized to the extent of providing knowledge and skill equal to meeting the problems of the school situation. Standards for school libraries are receiving particular attention from accrediting associations, and requirements for the training of school librarians have a place in all such standards. — Bulletin of American Library Association.

The Institute of International Education informs us that the travel department of the German Universities' Foreign Institute (Deutsche Akademische Auslandsstelle) will supply foreign scholars and students with any information concerning individual or group travel in Germany. Itineraries will be prepared and all details of the tour arranged, if desired. According to individual preference, visits are arranged to museums, universities, schools, industrial plants, social institutions, and other centers of interest. Inquiries may be addressed to the Travel Department, Deutsche Akademische Auslandsstelle, universitätsstrasse 3B, Berlin.

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India to Step Cautiously to Regime of Self-Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

general recognition of the rights of minorities will make such an arrangement unnecessary."

Slow Progress Against Caste System

With reference to the problem presented by "depressed" and "untouchable" classes (i. e., tribes with which high caste Hindus have no social relations) the report says "progress has been and is likely to remain slow." The impossibility of excluding Europeans in India from any scheme of reform is suggested by the commission's statement that "it is British organization and leadership which have promoted modern industrial development in India just as it has been the adoption of political conceptions derived from Britain which has chiefly affected the recent course of Indian politics."

The report discusses the influences, social, economic and political, which are tending by degrees to sap the rigidity of the caste system.

At the lower end of the complicated scale of castes, and definitely below all others, are found in every province of India, except Burma, very large numbers to whom in recent years the term "depressed classes" has been applied. These comprise some 20 per cent of the total population of British India, or some 30 per cent of the Hindu population. They constitute the lowest castes recognized as being within the Hindu religious and social system.

Reasons for Caste System

"In origin these castes seem to be partly 'functional,' comprising those who followed occupations held to be unclean or degrading, such as scavenging or leather working, and partly tribal, i. e., aboriginal tribes absorbed into the Hindu fold and transformed into an impure caste. Their essential characteristic is that, according to the tenets of orthodox Hinduism, they are, though within the Hindu system 'untouchable'—that is to say, that for all other Hindus they cause pollution by touch and defile food or water." With few exceptions they are at the bottom of the economic scale and are generally quite uneducated. In the villages they are normally segregated in a separate quarter and not infrequently eat food which would not be touched by any other section of the community.

The disabilities other than religious suffered by the untouchables vary in different parts of India. Two most widespread difficulties that arise are in connection with water and schools. It is in many places customary for the untouchables to be denied access to the wells or tanks used by the other castes, and great difficulty has often been found when a new source of water supply has been provided from public funds by local authorities in arranging for the untouchables to have use of it.

"In many places the children of untouchables are either excluded altogether from ordinary schools, although provided in whole or in part from public funds, or else required to sit apart. We have been told of cases in which the untouchable child attends the lesson standing outside the school."

Extremes of Problem

In Malabar is still found the phenomenon, now almost unknown elsewhere, of "unapproachability," that is, the untouchable must not approach within a certain distance of a high-caste Hindu, and would have to leave the road to allow his passage, and even to shout in order to give warning of the risk of pollution. "It was stated to us that a local authority in another part of Madras had preferred to leave the roads unmended rather than employ untouchable laborers to repair them."

Considerable efforts have been made in recent years by social reformers and by the Government for the amelioration of the state of the depressed classes, but the report states that progress has been and is likely to remain slow. "Our own impression is that there is a slow but real improvement beginning in some areas It is beyond doubt that there are those among the higher caste Hindus who have labored zealously in the cause of the depressed classes, and not without effect; the missions have done splendid work in giving them a new dignity and a new hope; and we must mention with admiration the efforts which we saw being made by the Salvation Army for some of the most degraded."

The report estimates the numbers of the depressed classes in the Governors' provinces, excluding Burma, at 43,600,000, which represents approximately 28½ per cent of the Hindu population and 19 per cent of the total population. The estimate is subject to important qualifications owing to the fact that in some provinces the connection between theoretical untouchability and practical disability is less close than in others.

Appreciation of the need to consider women in any scheme of reforms is indicated when the commission says, "The women's movement in India holds the key of progress and the results it may achieve are incalculably great. It is not too much to say that India cannot reach the position to which it aspires in the world until women play their due part as educated citizens."

Separate Groups Complicate Picture

Aboriginal tribes in India are described as another complication. The commission says in this connection, "If progress is to benefit, and not to destroy, these people, it must come about gradually, and the adjustment of their needs with the interests of the immigrant (now the dominant factor in Indian population and originally the conquerors from central Asia) will provide a problem of great complexity and importance for many generations to come."

Touching upon the question presented by the presence in India of some 600 semi-independent Indian states with 70,000,000 inhabitants ruled by Indian Princes who regard any development of democratic institutions in the neighboring British-ruled provinces with suspicion, the report says, "we feel bound, however, to draw attention to the really grave apprehension of the princes on this score, and to record our strong opinion that in view of the historic nature of the relationship between the paramount power and princes, the latter should not be transferred without their own agreement to a relationship with a new government in British India responsible to an Indian legislature."

Princes' Consent Necessary

The commission also quotes the statement made in June, 1929, by Lord Irwin, British Viceroy of India, when he said: "I make no secret of my view that in any proposals that may be made it is essential, on every ground of policy and equity, to carry the free assent of the ruling Princes of India, and that any suggestion that treaty rights which the Princes are accustomed to regard as sacrosanct can be lightly set aside is only calculated to postpone the solution we seek."

Going on to criticize the existing constitutional structure in India, the commission points out that "a large proportion of the voters are illiterate—in some areas as high as 90 per cent—yet the total number of registered electors is less than the total of adult male literates recorded in the census." It goes on to say that the system of "diarchy," whereby in certain provinces elected ministers were to have been made responsible partly to the Government and partly to the Legislature, has proved impossible to translate satisfactorily into practice. Describing the lack of harmony which has resulted, the commission says "much of this irresponsible spirit is due to the effects of diarchy."

District Officers Invaluable

Regarding the necessity for maintaining the position of "District Officer," hitherto the chief British agent for carrying on the administrations and maintaining order in each section of the province, the commission says, "No changes or adjustments are likely to alter the central fact that the District Officer must remain a very important person, the embodiment of effective authority and resource to whom the countryside turns in time of difficulty or crisis. The respect in which he is held, and the influence which he wields, reflect the preference for personal and visible authority, which will endure though that authority is the spokesman and instrument of responsible government. In no future that we can foresee will the post of a District Officer cease to be one which calls for those qualities of integrity and decision, which so many of the best kind of public servants have exhibited in the service of India."

Regarding the measure of municipal self-government so far introduced the commissioners find that the transference of power from official hands has been followed on the whole and as a general rule by a fall in the previous level of efficiency. On the other hand these publicly constituted bodies now show an interest in their work which gives more hope for the future than any mere adherence to standards of mechanical efficiency.

Education Spreading

There has been a very marked growth in the interest taken in extension education, though this interest may often have been misdirected and misapplied. The report calls attention to such matters as the prevalence of embezzlement by employees, improper apportionments and improper dismissals in not a few instances and the existence of a number of cases of corruption.

Regarding education the commission expresses the opinion that provincial governments will have to devote themselves for a long period to come to the task of reforming the organization and administration of this vital service. The commission also indicates that the Northwest Frontier Province and Burma will each require special arrangements different from those of the rest of India.

Rights to Equality Granted

Concerning the demand made by all educated Indians for self-determination and for equality with Europeans, the report says: "The British people, so long accustomed to self-government, are bound to sympathize with this movement, even though they may deplore some of its manifestations. We are pledged to help India along her way, and constructive effort is needed.

"Until the demands of nationalism have been reasonably met, enthusiasts for various reforms make common cause with every discontented element, and attribute all the evils which they attack to the absence of self-government. In our view, the most formidable of the evils from which India is suffering have their roots in social and economic customs of long standing, which can only be remedied by the action of the Indian peoples themselves.

"They are much less likely to be remedied if the blame for their continuance can be put, however unreasonably, on others. We desire to see the forces of public opinion which exist in India concentrated and strengthened for the practical work of reform. It is only when the difficulties of constructive policy are really faced, that the inadequacy of general phrases begins to be realized."

British Papers Advocate Changes in Indian Regime

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—British commentators so far have been bewildered by the vastness of the complications in the Indian situation disclosed by the labors of Sir John Simon and his associates. The Times, independent, in the course of a 2½-column editorial June 10 stresses the significance of the unanimity reached by the statutory commission.

It also says: "They will not read the report amiss who add the importance of maintaining the morale of public services as a third main point to those other obvious convictions of Sir John and his colleagues, first that the circumstances of the case rule out direct election to the national parliament, and second, that the great Indian provinces—unevenly progressing under diarchy [a system under which the ministers are only partly responsible to the legislature] and not necessarily most convenient units of administration—require more, not less responsibility, for their own affairs if the ideal of a self-governing India is to be translated into reality."

The Daily Herald, Labor Government organ, says: "The one salient which emerges in the first report is that the present system is, except as a very transitory makeshift, unworkable." The Daily News, Liberal, draws the moral that what has now to be done is to persuade the Indians of the necessity of "working steadily away at hard practical details and letting theory wait."

The Manchester Guardian, also Liberal, on the other hand says: "The results of the survey do not give any encouragement to those who think it possible to demonstrate that the people or peoples of India are permanently incapable of self-government. On the other hand they are hardly reconcilable with the hopes of those who desire to see British control immediately and completely withdrawn or think our relations with India can be satisfactorily readjusted by mere use of the words dominion status."

The Daily Telegraph, Conservative, says: "Insisting upon the necessity of facing, not merely waving aside, the immense difficulties, such as, for instance, those presented by the Indian states and by the question of military security, the commissioners have not sought to injure the cause which Indians have at heart; they have done it service."

Voyage of Arbella

From an Old Woodcut in the Francis B. C. Bradlee Collection, Peabody Museum, Salem.

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella, which sailed March 22, 1630, from Southampton, Eng., bearing the Massachusetts Bay Colony charter. He is sending daily dispatches. Every statement is historically correct.

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives

GOV. WINTHROP'S JOURNAL, Thursday, June 10, 1630.—"In the morning the wind south and by west, and a thick fog; then it cleared up with fair weather, but somewhat close. After we had run some ten leagues we lost sight of the former land [Mount Desert], but made other high land on our starboard [the White Mountains], as far off as we could descry, but we lost it again. The wind continued all this day at a stiff, steady gale, yet we bare all our sails.

"About four in the afternoon we made land on our starboard bow, called the Three Turks' Heads [Cape Ann], being a ridge of three hills upon the main, whereof the southmost is the greatest. It lies near Aquamenticus [York, Maine]. We descried, also, another hill, more northward, which lies by Cape Porpus. We saw, also, ahead of us, some four leagues from shore, a small rock, not above a flight shot over, which hath a dangerous shoal to the east and by south of it, some two leagues in length. We kept our luff and weathered it, and left it on our starboard about two miles off. Towards night we might see the trees in all places very plainly, and a small hill to the southward of the Turks' Heads. All the rest of the land to the south was plain and low. Here we had a fine fresh smell from shore. Then, lest we should not get clear of the ledge of rocks, which lie under water from within a flight shot of the said rock, which we had now brought north-west from us towards Pascataquac [Portsmouth], we tacked and stood south-east with a stiff gale."

Yes, Governor, this has been a wonderful day for you; and you may set down every hill, island and rock that has come within your range of vision. Not a seaman on board has outdone you in picking up objects on shore and inland. The "other high land . . . far off" was undoubtedly the "White Hills" which other navigators tell us are arrayed in exquisite brilliance at this season of the year, when the sun is bright, and frequently are mistaken for clouds. The "small rock, not above a flight shot over," has already been named Boone Isle; and you may make a marginal note in your journal to that effect.

"I can see trees," said Mercy Dudley to me this evening; "and they are pine trees, for a seaman who has been here before told me that he could smell pine trees two leagues off shore."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Thomas J. Kinnear, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Miss Ivy Stuhy, San Francisco, Calif.
Herbert Lomas, London, England.
Clarissa N. Lomas, London, England.
Marcy Lomas, London, England.
Ruby M. Davison, Chicago, Ill.
Bess B. Bever, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
John B. Crane, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
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Alice W. Holland, Los Angeles, Calif.
Betty Holland, Los Angeles, Calif.
Helen Holland, Los Angeles, Calif.
Annie B. Daleymple, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
John E. Burke, Wellesley, Mass.
Oliver Rothert Jr., Altoona, Pa.
Francis W. Ryan, Detroit, Mich.
Charles V. Morgan, Rochester, N. H.
Herbert J. Lane, Seattle, Wash.
Thomas K. Barton, Dallas Tex.
J. Stuart Riordon, Chicago, Ill.
Crawford M. Reynolds, Butler, Pa.
R. R. Quarton, Ann Arbor, Mich.
John B. Randle, Waukesha, Wis.
Charles H. Tredway, Coraopolis, Pa.
William T Geddes Jr., Montclair, N. J.
Alan S. Young, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Vincent Cori, Mattapan, Mass.
John B. Yetter, Binghamton, N. Y.

IN THE SHIP LANES

FOLLOWING completion of its building program, in which three modern, fast motorships were built for the transpacific route, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is now placing three cabin-class vessels in the same route. Motorships, like their larger sisters, the new vessels will ply from Seattle to Oriental ports rather than from San Francisco.

The ships are named Hikawa Maru, Hiye Maru and Heian Maru and will have cabin and tourist cabin accommodations, these being the first Japanese vessels offering space of this character in the transpacific routes. The first-named ship recently departed from Seattle and Victoria for the Orient. She is a twin-screw vessel, of 11,600 gross tons, is 535 feet in length and attains a speed of 18 knots. Glass-enclosed promenade decks give the new vessels all the attractions of larger, first-class ships. There are 34 staterooms, and the tourist cabin accommodations provide for 69 persons in rooms of two or more berths.

The N. Y. K. will now offer round-trip tours of the South Seas and to other points in various classes.

New Cabin Ship

The new motorship Lafayette, flagship of the French Line's cabin fleet recently reached New York on the first half of her maiden voyage. Decorated in the modern motif, with gayly colored chairs and rugs, light-grained woods in her public rooms, cleverly designed indirect lighting effects and a cheerful salon in which the sun penetrates, the Lafayette intrigued those who inspected her in the same manner as other new French vessels.

With a gross tonnage of 25,050, a length of 615 feet, a speed of 18 knots, the vessel provides cabin, tourist and third-class accommodations in the New York-Plymouth-Havre run. Ventilated by forced air, each room has an independent heating and cooling-control device. Most of the cabin class rooms have shower baths, the accommodations offered in the new ship being superior to those provided in first class only a few years ago.

Newspaper on Ships

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor are now carried for sale by the news stand in ships of the Fall River Line, copies on day of leaving Fall River being those of the day of issue. Fall River Line vessels ply each way between Fall River and New York, with connecting train to and from Boston.

Panama Canal Traffic

The daily average number of commercial transits of the Panama Canal for April 1930 was the lowest in nearly two years, with an average of 16.3 ships making the passage each day for the recent month as compared with 16.23 in September, 1928. Despite this fact the average of tolls collected per ship was the highest since December, 1925, with $4566 per ship collected in April.

The number of transits for the first 10 months of the current fiscal year is 158 below that of last year. A slight decrease in tonnage carried through the Suez Canal also is reported.

Winter Cruises

Cruises for the winter season of 1930-31 already are being booked, and the Canadian Pacific Steamships have scheduled the steamship Empress of France for the Mediterranean cruise of the line. It will be of 73 days' duration. The Cunard Line will send out two round-the-world ships, the Samaria and the Franconia, in conjunction with Thomas Cook & Sons Company. The former will sail westward from New York and the latter eastward. The Belgenland of the Red Star and the Resolute of the Hamburg-American Line also will make their regular world voyages.

Pacific Coast-Europe

The most recent addition to the cargo ships plying in the Pacific Coast-Europe route of the Hamburg-American Line—perhaps the most rapidly developing trade route in the world—recently reached Tacoma, the city for which the vessel is named. She is the sixth of seven motorships engaged in the route, all bearing the names of Pacific Coast cities. In addition to cargo, they have provisions for a number of passengers.

French and German Connections

Improved connections with ships reaching Cherbourg and Bremen have been made. From Cherbourg, a motorbus line connects with United States Lines ships, making an eight-hour trip to Paris, while from Bremen, through cars to Prague, Vienna and other points operate on trains meeting North German Lloyd vessels.

Steamship Schedules

Customs and passports examinations are now being made on Hamburg-American Line ships while en route between Cherbourg and Cuxhaven, instead of on the docks upon arrival. The special train for Hamburg leaves one-half hour after the ships' arrival.

Cunard Line vessels will make six cruises this summer, including Iceland, the Land of the Midnight Sun, the Mediterranean and other points. The outstanding feature, the line stated, is the number of women traveling, on some ships the percentage being 70 to 80. Many of these are alone, which the company finds is in decided contrast to customs prevailing a few years ago.

The Hudson River Day Line has resumed operation between New York and Albany and intermediate points. Special bus connections from Newark and Jersey City are made each way connecting with steamers.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, June 12

American Shipper, Amer. Merchant, for London; Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Deutschland (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Boulogne, Bremen; Ebro, Pacific, for west coast South America.

Friday, June 13

Homeric (11 p. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Lapland (11 p. m)., Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Tuscania (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Bergensfjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen, Christianstad, Oslo; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Bremen; Pan America, Munson, for east coast South America.

Saturday, June 14

President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Adriatic, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Scythia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; United States, Scandinavian American, for Christianstad, Oslo, Copenhagen; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Naples, Genoa; New Amsterdam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam.

Tuesday, June 17

France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; De Grasse, French, for Plymouth, Havre.

Wednesday, June 18

George Washington, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Aquitania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Europa (12:30 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen., Vulcania (12:15 a. m.), Cosulich, for Naples, Patras, Trieste.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, June 14

Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Bremen.

Sunday, June 15

Scythia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Friday, June 13

Megantic, White Star, for Southampton, Havre, London; Ausonia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Duchess of York, Canadian Pacific, for Belfast, Liverpool; Letitia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.

Saturday, June 14

Montcalm, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Doric, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Wednesday, June 18

Empress of Scotland, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, June 18

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu.

Thursday, June 19

Sonoma, Matson, for Sydney.

Friday, June 20

President Jackson, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, June 21

Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu; California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, June 16

Venezuela, Panama Mail, for New York.

Monday, June 23

California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Tuesday, June 17

Hikawa Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, June 13

George Washington, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Santa Maria, Grace, from west coast South America.

Saturday, June 14

Republic, United States, from Hamburg, Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, June 15

Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Transylvania, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry; De Grasse, French, from Havre; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh; Vulcania, Cosulich, from Trieste, Naples; Statendam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, June 16

American Farmer, Amer. Merchant, from London; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Carmania, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Cobh; Samaria, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast; Roma, N. G. I., from Genoa, Naples; Colombia, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, June 17

France, French, from Havre, Paris; Westernland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Drottningholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg, Halifax.

Wednesday, June 18

President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Santa Teresa, Grace, from west coast South America.

DUE BOSTON

Saturday, June 14

Brittanic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

Suit to Throw Out Pinchot Vote Opens

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (AP)—Before five judges sitting en banc, counsel for Francis Shunk Brown and Gifford Pinchot on June 9 opened argument on the legality of perforating ballots used at the recent primary election in Luzerne County. Upon the outcome of the contest depends the Republican nomination for Governor, for which Pinchot now holds a lead over Brown of more than 20,000 votes.

At the start of the hearing, Abram Salsburg, one of Brown's counsel, declared that the Brown supporters hope to throw out the entire vote cast in Luzerne County where Pinchot received a plurality of 26,500 votes. The only districts excepted to by Salsburg were the precincts in which voting machines were used.

Isadore Wagner, chief clerk in the county commissioners office, testified that before election Herman Goldberg, counsel for Pinchot, and Elias Cohen, secretary to the Luzerne County judges, demanded that all of the ballots be perforated, that the court had ordered the perforation but Wagner said he refused unless he was given a written order from the court. Cohen testified that he employed 10 men to perforate the ballots with the county seal before they were sent to the polling places.

Dealers in Music Find Radio Helps

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The radio has increased interest in good music in the United States and there is no indication that it has discouraged piano study, according to executives in the music industry attending the Music Industries Convention which opened a four-day session here June 9.

More than 1200 delegates from all parts of the United States, Canada, Cuba, Hawaii and South Africa are attending the meetings which will close with election of officers on June 12.

The organizations represented at the convention are the Music Industries Chamber of Commerce; National Association of Music Merchants; National Piano Manufacturers Association; Musical Supply Association of America; National Association of Musical Instruments and Accessories Manufacturers; National Musical Merchandise Association; National Association of Sheet Music Dealers; Music Publishers Association of the United States; National Piano and Music Travelers' Association, and the Organ Builders' Association of America.

CAMPBELL CONFIRMED AS DEMING SUCCESSOR

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nomination of Thomas E. Campbell of Arizona to be a member of the Civil Service Commission, was confirmed June 9 by the Senate. He succeeds Commissioner Deming, who recently resigned.

H. G. Dalton, Cleveland industrialist, was selected by President Hoover as the first member of the commission to inquire into the situation in American shipping. He conducted similar surveys for President Coolidge several years ago.

David E. Kaufman of Pennsylvania, former Minister to Bolivia, was nominated as Minister to Siam.

TURKISH YOUTH PLEDGE AGAINST SALE OF LIQUOR

Green Crescent Society Links Abstinence and Sport in Schools

By HERBERT F. L. ALLEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANGORA, Turkey—The Green Crescent, a recently organized Turkish anti-alcohol league, is making excellent progress in its campaign to make every school child an enemy of intoxicants. It is part of the liberalizing movement of young Turkey, which is striving to put all social reform on a reasoned and convincing basis.

Though the Koran classes drunkenness as a major sin, the production and sale of liquor is a licensed monopoly exceedingly profitable to the Government. With the new Turkey breaking away from many of the old forms it was felt useful and desirable to place the arguments against alcohol in their right light before the younger generation.

The governmental monopoly was no deterrent to the members of the Green Crescent who at a recent meeting addressed a petition to the Minister of Public Education asking that a printed insert describing the evil effects of alcohol be put in the books of all pupils of the grammar and high schools, and they offered to furnish the printed matter to the schools free of charge.

Next they allied themselves with the movement for sports and physical training, which received a great impetus from Kiasim Pasha, President of the Grand Assembly, when he made a public speech urging the youth to participate actively in physical training and sporting events.

The Green Crescent began to preach that success in sports requires abstention from alcohol and promised to use its efforts to organize the youth in sporting clubs and to secure their pledge to devote themselves to sport activities. In this work they have already secured the signed pledges of the pupils of the Lycee of Cabatche, near Istanbul, to go in for sports and at the same time to refrain from intoxicating drinks of all kinds.

As the Green Crescent has no religious connection it must be classed with Turkey's other evolutionary movements; intellectual, moral and sociological.

Turkey has an active Red Crescent Society, a National Child Welfare Association, feminine activities under a well-organized American woman's group which promotes the idea of learning English instead of French. During the past year baby homes and dental clinics have been established, hospitals improved, playgrounds opened and moral conditions bettered.

All plainly labeled religions are permitted in Turkey, but no religious ideas are to be inculcated under the mask of public instruction, social work or moral uplift. Billy Sunday openly preaching as an evangelist would not be interfered with, but an overzealous school teacher not careful to avoid discussing Christianity would be promptly dismissed.

In Istanbul and Angora Jews have their synagogues, and Greeks, Armenians and Russians their churches, where they worship with perfect freedom, and there are schools conducted by French Roman Catholics. All must be either openly religious for their own people or definitely nonreligious for Turkish children, as Robert College, the American College for Girls and the English High School.

Turkish people are generally tolerant of the religious views of others.

An American invited to dinner at the home of a Turkish member of Parliament, high in the councils of the State, upon being ushered into the drawing-room, was introduced to a Jewish Rabbi, who was teaching the deputy's little daughter the new Turkish writing and spelling. At the dinner table presided over by the Turkish official's wife sat Moslem, Jew and Christian.

Even among those who have abandoned their religion, it is extremely rare to find an atheist. Practically all Turks believe in a divine creator and admit that He is the same omnipotent father whether called God or Allah.

The writer has found this absence of atheism in many Turkish quarters. Freemasonry is rapidly spreading in Turkey and counts among its members some of the highest government officials both civil and military. Unlike the Masonry of certain Continental countries it is not atheistic, but is based upon an absolute belief in a divine creator and is backed with a charter that permits any American or Englishman to affiliate.

Rain Stops March of 10,000 'Nobles'

TORONTO (AP)—Rain caused postponement of the parade of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, on June 10, and the grand opening of the international Shrine convention.

More than 10,000 Nobles, garbed in colorful uniforms and patrol trappings, were prepared to participate when the decision was reached to postpone the march. The parade up Lake Shore Boulevard was advanced to the morning of June 11, and all other outdoor events scheduled for the day were tentatively canceled.

Flags, buntings and other decorations along the boulevard and throughout the business district were drenched and the streets, which for three days have been bustling in festive activities, suddenly were deserted.

Conclusion of the international automobile races, boat races on Lake Ontario and a track meet had been scheduled at the exposition grounds, dubbed the Rameses Oriental Gardens for the Shrine convention, during the afternoon.

A massed band concert, with 3000 musicians participating, and a fireworks pageant are billed for June 10.

REFUSES PERMISSION TO MOVE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Radio Commission June 9 denied the applicatoin of the Lexington air station for permission to remove station WLEX from Lexington, Mass., to Worcester, Mass. The transfer was opposed by station WTAG, operated by the Worcester Telegraph Publishing Company.

General Classified

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AGENTS WANTED

DISTRICT MANAGERS—Preferably with present direct sales organizations; product, patented foundation garments of wide appeal; high commissions and generous bonus plan. Give full particulars first letter GRACE GRAHAM CO., Dept. M-CS, Stamford, Conn.

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder, approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c. sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102. 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MILK CONTAINERS OF PAPER, SYSTEM LEIBFARTH; absolutely hygienic, without paraffin; officially tested and splendidly approved; SUITABLE FOR DAIRIES, MILK DISTRIBUTORS, ETC.; domestic and foreign patents pending; manufacturing rights for sale. Apply to GUSTAV R. JULIEN, Hamburg 1, Germany.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the caliber indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines
16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD.
Est. 1905. For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel. Catonsville 333. Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

POST WANTED

PAPER MILL MANAGER (Englishman) completing contract 4 machine mill, open for re-engagement; age 35; experience high class papers, rag, woodpulp, grass, in Great Britain, India or abroad. Box M-221, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

REAL ESTATE

COME TO

CAPE COD

The great outdoor Playground.
We sell and rent properties of all sizes
SEWALL E. NEWMAN, Realtor
Waterman Bldg. Boston, Mass.

OAKLAND, CALIF.—For sale by owner, going east, duplex bungalow; near Technical High School; large lot, beautiful garden; $3,000 required. 4192 Shafter Ave. Tel. Humboldt 4462.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—For sale, three-family apartment building, near Principia; one apartment for rent; modern, attractive, best condition; eight rooms; garage; refrigeration; fine investment. P. B. DECAMP, 5510 Cabanne Avenue.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN AND FOR SUMMER SHOPS

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman wishes position as companion; free to travel; references exchanged. (Mrs.) LOTTIE DEAN, 807 West Trade Street, Charlotte, North Carolina.

COLLEGE graduate, lady, refined, desires position tutor or companion, travel; also experienced in hotel management; executive ability. M. T., care Mrs. Louise E. Gruetter, 934 Orchard Ave., Granite Pass, Oregon.

WICKERSHAM PUTS DRY EDUCATION ABOVE COERCION

(Continued from Page 1)

ance in the community was attempted during all this period.

"The long course of demonstration of the evils of the use of intoxicating liquor which had led to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment was abandoned.

How It Works in England

"It is interesting to contrast the history of this method with that of England during the same period. The testimony given during the last few months before the Royal Commission on Licensing, for England and Wales, has brought forth much evidence showing a marked decrease in the amount of drunkenness in England and Wales since the pre-war period.

"This is ascribed in part to the restriction of the hours of the day and in the evening during which liquor can be sold, the regulation of the quality of the liquor, requiring a higher price, but mainly to the general process of education of the public into the evils of excessive drinking and the advantages of other forms of innocent amusement."

The major portion of Mr. Wickersham's address was devoted to law enforcement and observance in general, without specific reference to prohibition. The invaluable rôle of social workers in preventing juvenile delinquency by keeping homes intact through new methods of social work, was commended.

"Too much of the older methods of social control depended upon the use of fear," Mr. Wickersham continued. "The problem today is to bring home to everyone the realization that in this enlarged family which is modern society, every man and every woman owes a duty to every other; that the welfare of each is bound up in that of all; that the right to the pursuit of happiness; to life, liberty and prosperity, depends upon the observance of this rule of reciprocal duty, and that those who will not play the game according to the rules from time to time made by the social organism for the conduct of its life, must not complain when they are denied the privileges and rewards secured to those who do.

"Thus the problem is become one of education—in the broadest sense of that term. The new education, as Dr. Lawrence A. Averill has written, in the April issue of Mental Hygiene, aims at the development of the individual."

AIR COMPANY RECORDS 10,000,000 FLIGHT MILES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A record of 10,000,000 miles of flight with air mail, express and passengers over its Chicago-San Francisco and Los Angeles-Seattle routes was completed June 7 by the Boeing system, a subsidiary of the United Aircraft & Transport Corporation, according to an announcement just made public. Half of this total, the announcement said, was night flying and exceeded the total night flying in all European nations combined during the same period.

PERU AIR RECORD SET

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—A national altitude record was set June 8 by two American fliers, C. J. Robinson and Alex Lee of the Pan-American-Grace Airways, when they reached a height of 21,000 feet.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see following page

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway St.—Kitchenette apartments, 1 to 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; janitor, telephone service. B. B. 1145.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. 2150 71st St.—3-room apartments to let, unfurnished; rent $45 and $50 monthly. Tel. Bensonhurst 5198.

N. Y. C.—Furnished 4-room apartment sublet for the summer months; southern exposure; neighborhood Columbia College; reasonable rental, 507 West 113th St., Apt. 71. Cathedral 5395.

N. Y. C., 41 West 83rd St.—Five large rooms, attractive, comfortable; elevator; furnished or unfurnished; bargain price for next few months. MRS. GUEST, Susquehanna 6240.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Apartment, furnished, 3 rooms, kitchen and bath, for summer months; cool, all exposures, overlooking city. Call weekdays after 5 or all day Sundays. 1673 Columbia Road, Apartment 700.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW La SALLE LIMOUSINES
for hire by the month, week, day or whole summer; careful, experienced, liveried chauffeurs (sightseeing guides); long or short trips. La SALLE MOTOR LIVERY, Brookline, Mass. Asp. 9003.

1930 LA SALLE
SEVEN-PASSENGER sedan for hire with chauffeur for all occasions. Regent 7974-R. HARRY J. BROADHURST, Brookline, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

CAMDEN, ME.—Cottage to rent for season, 5 chambers, 2 baths, 4 fireplaces, 2-car garage; service house, 3 chambers, bath, living quarters. Telephone Andover 679 or write MRS. A. H. CHAMBERLAIN, 43 Morton St., Andover, Mass.

FOR RENT, Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y., bungalow, living room, bedroom, kitchen, large screened porch; completely furnished; garage; season rental $250. Box M-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

OSSINING, N. Y.—One 12x12 room, camp house, veranda; parking; river view; wooded; hour N. Y.; $400 season; also two houses, excellent condition, lovely view, back from highway; suitable rest home; sell reasonable, terms. MRS. DAVIS, Glendale Road.

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN
ROCK HILL, N. Y.—A quiet place for rest and study; excellent table; pleasant rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; good fishing and bathing; lakes near by; $21 per week, $4 per day; in the Shawangunk Mountains, 84 miles from New York (10th season); references given.
MRS. E. E. AVERY

POSEY JANE'S GARDENS, Crown Point, N. Y.—Quiet, attractive country home, modern improvements, situated on

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REAL ESTATE

COUNTRY ESTATE, Monmouth Co., N. J.—Pre-Revolutionary, well built house, fireplaces, fine stairway; brook, fruit, timber, tenant house; bargain. "H," 154 Westervelt Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Tel. 8814.

For Sale at Kennebunkport, Maine

$18,000 will buy widow's selectly located beautiful residence, worth much more; all in first-class condition; 10 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory, 2 fireplaces, new steel enameled range, laundry, garage, private landing float and boat, 600 feet water front, about 3 acres beautifully laid out grounds, winding gravelled driveway; house sets well back from town road, immense shade trees, fern and rock gardens, Juniper bushes and evergreens; only residence of its kind here; adjacent to Booth Tarkington estate; well furnished rooms, rare antiques, porch 14x24 screened, facing the lagoon; photos sent by owner. MRS. A. E. BECK, Lagoon Villa, Kennebunkport, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS

Cottage among the hills, completely furnished; large living room, fireplace, porch, dining room, kitchen, maid's room, 3 bedrooms and bath; over 1,000 feet above sea level; Mount Tom, Mount Wachusett, Mount Monadnock seen from the property; trout brook, apple orchard, 70 acres of land; for sale or to rent; $500 for the season. If interested write to Mrs. F. W. George, 9 Ashland St., Worcester, Mass.

WHEN SEEKING OR SELLING
Westchester County Real Estate
THE *HOMELAND* CO.
18 and 20 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.
Most convenient office will be found in the Phone Book.

Windsor, Conn., $7500

Six miles north of Hartford with excellent trolley and train service, single house of 7 rooms and sleeping porch, 4 bedrooms, fireplace, bath, furnace heat, house newly decorated; Loomis Institute, Boys' Preparatory School, is only 10 minutes' walk from the property. Apply H. R. TURNER, 45 Sycamore St., Windsor, Conn.

RESORTS

KATHMERE INN, Sound Beach, Conn.—"Delightful and Different." a family inn directly on Long Island Sound; a fine place for a business man who can attend business in the daytime and be with his family nights and Sundays; 50 minutes from New York; express trains

REST HOMES

VALE OF AVOCA
REST HOME IN FRUIT BELT
GARDEN OF CANADA
30 miles from Niagara Falls, where guests may enjoy quiet study, beautiful scenery, lovely country home, also permanent guests considered.
MRS. N. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont.

ROOMS AND BOARD

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Pleasant, homelike surroundings, single and double rooms, running water; convenient to trolley or train. 17 Chestnut Street.

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, N. Y. C., Susquehanna 1319—Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel private baths, luxuriously furnished all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant, garage, beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in Select Homes
504 W. 112th St. N. Y. C. Cath. 9549.

BEDROOM and bath with veranda overlooking the lake; garage; suitable for married couple or 2 ladies; estate on highway 2 miles east of Burlington, Ontario, Canada. Phone Burlington 247-M. MRS. STRUBLER, Port Nelson, Ont.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Unusually large room arranged for light housekeeping; also small room. Tel. Copley 4666-J.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's, new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily weekly, monthly. S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

N. Y. C. (83rd-B'way)—Large outside, southern exposure, twin beds, private shower; summer rates; quiet, immaculate surroundings. Trafalgar 7363.

NEW YORK CITY, 29 W. 49th—Sunny front; running hot water, private kitchenette; excellent location; business woman. Volunteer 4666, COMBS.

N. Y. C., West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7897.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Large breezy room, well furnished; summer rental $11 double; elevator. TRIGGS, 2E.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., 120 Ridge Road—Attractive two rooms adjoining or single, bath; refined home; exceptional location. Rutherford 2-2154.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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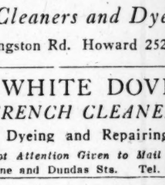

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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

AS SURELY as God is good, so surely there is no such thing as necessary evil. — ROBERT SOUTHEY.

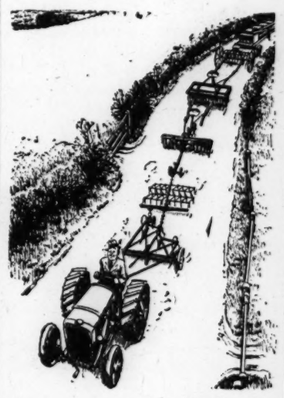
In Lighter Vein

At Last!

"I've an invention at last that will mean a fortune!"

"What is it this time?"

"Why, it's an extra key for a typewriter. When you don't know how to spell a word you hit that key, and it makes a blur that might be an 'e,' an 'a,' or almost anything else you like." —*Ipswich Star.*



Passing Show
The Garden Tool Borrower Takes Up Farming.

A Story of "Washington Pie"

Sessue Hayakawa, the Japanese motion-picture star who has just returned to Japan, at a luncheon in Tokyo the other day told this story of his early experiences in America:

"The first American city I visited was Seattle. I went into a restaurant and asked for some of this American pie I had heard so much about. It came, an inviting-looking article all covered with thick white cream. I asked the name of it and was told that it was called 'Washington pie.' I liked it, so I wrote down the name that I might remember it in some other city.

"By and by I came to Chicago, and one day in a restaurant, consulting my notes, I asked for Washington pie. It came, but it was brown instead of white. I said to the waiter: 'This is not Washington pie. Washington pie is white, not brown.' He insisted that it was Washington pie, and then I began to grow provoked. But at that point, thinking of certain early teachings, I counted seven and became cooler.

"And then, behold, I remembered that in America there were two Washingtons: George—and Booker T."

Paradox

I'm quite a fanatic on language grammatic,
But sometimes I like to be punny;
Now, see if I'm right: If you're bested in fight,
You're worsted as well—isn't it funny?

Forewarned

The famous tragedian, B——, rang up a well-known critic.

"Can you hear?"

"Yes."

"Valentine Montmorency is indisposed. I am going to play his part tonight."

"Many thanks for the warning," said the critic, and hung up.—*Moustique* (Charleroi).

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: The new currency is convenient, but a single dollar bill no longer is sufficient to clean the hands of a garage mechanic.

London Humorist: A critic declares that modern plays are not true to life. We ourselves recently saw one in which a month is supposed to elapse between the first two acts, and yet the same parlormaid appears in each.

Passing Show: "I'll Take the Blame" is the title of a new American popular song. Most composers of popular songs are equally brazen.

Arkansas Gazette: Sooner or later some genius will make dish washing possible with a dab of cold cream and a powder puff.

A Word a Day

Impeccable

Here is a term which reminds constantly of perfection, for it means "not liable to sin, exempt from possibility of doing wrong." When applied to inanimate things it implies "free from fault or error."

The word was absorbed into English from the Latin *impeccabilis*, "not liable to sin," compounded of *im*, for *in*, "not," and *peccare*, "to err, sin."

"Faultless" is frequently cited as an exact synonym, but it will be observed that while it emphasizes actual freedom from defect, there is sometimes the insinuation of insipidity or tediousness. "Impeccable," on the other hand, suggests something with which not the slightest implication of a fault can be found, that which is irreproachably right.

Im-pec'-ca-ble is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled im-pek'-a-b'l, in which the *i* sounds as in *it*, *e* as in *end*, *a* as in *sofa*.

"His manner and dress were at all times impeccable."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Odds and Ends

Good Roads Note

According to a survey conducted by the Iowa State College it is estimated that it costs 2.37 cents a mile more to drive over rough roads than over properly paved highways.

"Strangers Hall"

In the "Strangers Hall" recently established in the general post office in Buenos Aires, Argentina, practically every spoken language is understood by the various postal clerks.

"Derring-do"

The expression "derring-do" (desperate courage) was first adopted by Spenser and later revived by Sir Walter Scott.

Detroit

The city of Detroit was 137 years old when Chicago received its first charter.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'We're Glad You're Here!'

Boise, Idaho.

AUTOMOBILE tourists experience considerable difficulty in their endeavor to keep within the traffic regulations of the various cities through which they pass. Each city seems to have a different code and what is lawful in some communities sometimes proves just the opposite elsewhere. Boise, Idaho, however, has a happy way of putting the traveling motorist within its gates at ease and leaving with him a feeling of friendship and a memory of a welcome that is something more than just words.

Out-of-state automobiles parked in the down-town district of Boise are daily tagged by the police, not with the usual summons to appear at headquarters when overparking, but with the following courteous message neatly printed upon cards tied to the steering wheel:

WE'RE GLAD YOU'RE HERE!

Boise enjoys visitors, and the Boise Police Department joins its citizens in welcoming you and your party. Hope you'll like us so well you will call again. This card entitles you to park your automobile as long as you please while in Boise. Never mind the time limit. Do not park in safety zones or in front of fire hydrants. Can we render you any service or give you any information? Our officers in charge of traffic and our other officers are a human lot of fellows and want to be reasonably helpful.

The Children's Corner

William the Conqueror Hurries Along

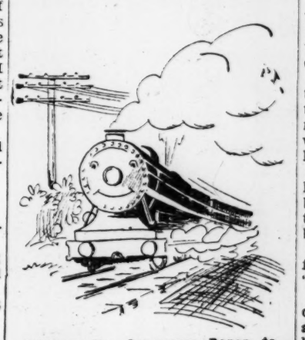
"THREE seconds late this morning," snorted William the Conqueror, the small, black engine, pushing out of his shed. "I must simply chase!"

So off he started, and he was so busy hurrying up his wheels that he never noticed a gray mist creep out of the hedge, and steal across the lines in front of him.

"Bother," he thought, when it got mixed up with his smoke, "why can't mists always take their walks at night?"

But it just chuckled, and wound itself round and round William the Conqueror.

"However," he remarked valiantly, "I must get on, and not waste my smoke in grumbling."



William the Conqueror Began to Hurry, Shrieking Extra Loudly When He Came to Stations.

Probably because he was so amiable, the mist did not tease him for long. It had really only stopped to say that there was a warm, sunny day coming, and soon it picked up its dampness and floated off again.

"Six seconds late, now," William the Conqueror told himself. "And if I don't scorch I shall miss Cousin Peter."

Every morning, William and Peter the Great, his little green cousin, used to meet and run along together for a few minutes. So now he began to hurry 'normously, shrieking extra loudly before he came to stations, so that they should be ready for him.

And when he stopped there, and the milk cans were pulled out, he was in such a hurry to be off again that James, his driver, had hard work to make him stay long enough for the luggage to be put in.

"I'm sure I'm another quarter second behind now," he snorted at one station. "Oh, I must get on!"

Without looking round, he started suddenly, and James sat down on a heap of coal.

This time, William the Conqueror was whistling so loudly that he couldn't hear people calling to him to come back. He was ever so pleased a little later when he met Peter the Great at exactly the right place, and he waved his smoke joyfully, and shrieked out, "Morning, Cousin Peter."

"Morning, Cousin William," the little green engine whistled back. "But what made you forget it?"

"Forget what?" asked William, as they raced beside each other.

"Your tail lamp. You do look queer without it! And now I come to think of it, your pleasant guard wasn't there to put his head out of the window, and greet my pleasant guard."

"Oh, my goodness me!" William the Conqueror was so upset at the thought of that that he slowed down most suddenly, and all his passengers were thrown against one another, and had to say, "'Scuse me."

It was bad enough to think that he was rushing along half dressed, but when William the Conqueror thought of having left his kind guard behind, too, he was most upset.

"I shall have to go back and look for them," he told Peter the Great. "Thank you so much for telling me."

So they whistled good-by to each other, and William started to back and back (most carefully, of course, because he didn't want to dash into another engine, and knock the shine off both of them).

And by the time he had gone a mile or two, a little red engine, all on its own, came hurrying toward him.

It was Edward the Confessor, who did mostly shunting work.

"Mind you don't bang into me," whistled William the Conqueror, and added, "I suppose you haven't seen a lost guard, carrying a lost lamp, have you?"

Edward the Confessor snorted to a standstill.

"Yes, I have," he shrieked, "they're here."

And then Jonathan, the guard, jumped off the red engine (with his lamp), and climbed into his own train.

You see, William the Conqueror had left the last station in such a hurry that he gave his guard no time to climb in, and hang his signal light on to the last carriage. So Jonathan had asked Edward the Confessor to rush him along to his own train.

"Gracious, I am sorry," exclaimed William when he heard. "And that will remind me in future always to say, 'Look before you puff' when I want to hurry off!"

The Adventures of Waddles

IT MAY BE SAID THAT FUN BEGINS WHEN NIP AND TUCK, THE PUDDY TWINS,
COME QUACKING FROM THE DISTANT SWAMP TO MAKE ME JOIN THEM IN A ROMP.
ALMOST WITHOUT A PAUSE OUR PLAY CONSUMES HALF A PERFECT DAY.
A BEDTIME STORY'S PLEASANT THRILL, OF COURSE, IS ALWAYS ON OUR BILL.

Recipe Puzzle

By using one-fourth, one-third, one-half or one-fifth of the letters in the words as indicated, spell the name of something good to eat.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Maxim Puzzle: Start with letter "N" in Rain. Necessity is the Mother of Invention.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Time for Poise

THIS is a time for poise as well as steadfastness among friends of the prohibition law in meeting the many attacks currently being made upon the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Poise in this connection is not to be confused with pose or passiveness, but should be understood in its proper meaning as balance, stability, quiet strength and undisturbed confidence.

The establishment of reforms consists not only in carrying forward the banner when the surge of popular enthusiasm is running in that direction, but also in holding the positions won when apparent ebbs of doubt and discouragement or opposition set in. There are some indications that prohibition is in one of these stages of reaction. The keen observer will hardly accept many of them at face value, and in any event he will not be seriously disturbed. He may be stirred to action, but not to anxiety. He will remember that, while in the many decades of campaigning for state prohibition there were waves of progress followed by years of slump and partial repeal, each successive wave of anti-liquor sentiment rose higher than that before it.

He will recognize also that, whatever may be indicated by straw votes as to a possible momentary shifting of popular opinion, or whatever may be the herd tendency of some shallow-thinking voters to follow the wind-blown straws, these things do not in any manner alter the right and wrong of the liquor question. If it was right for people to be against liquor ten or fifteen years ago, it is right for them to be against it today. Alcohol does not change its own character.

In this connection it would be well for any doubtful drys to ask themselves seriously whether it is logically possible for them to be against liquor and at the same time against prohibition. A simple test is the fact that every one of the alternatives proposed as a substitute for prohibition opens the door to more liquor. Modification or repeal plans may propose a variety of methods, but they all have this factor and aim in common: more liquor. Is it possible, then, for anyone who is against liquor consistently to be in favor of any relaxation of prohibition? Practically speaking, the only logical place for those who are sincerely and intelligently against liquor is on the side of prohibition.

Much of the argument and strategy of the wets is directed toward attempting to make conscientious drys dissatisfied with prohibition. They take some pretended odious result of prohibition, which generally is a result of liquor or some other factor instead of prohibition, and try to puff it up to such proportions as to make impressionable persons forget the dragon they started out to destroy.

In the course of this process the wets make much use of bluff. Some of them put forward such obviously unfounded assertions as that more beverage alcohol is being consumed now than before prohibition, that youth is being corrupted on a wholesale scale by drink, or that unenforceable liquor laws are leading the country into rebellion. The theory of such canards is that if enough persons can be induced to believe them they will have the same political effect as if they were true. But they will not long be believed.

In meeting and overthrowing this strategy of bluff, poise is of prime importance. If the bluffer can get the dry excited about his audacity, he has won one of his objectives. Such bluffs are not to be ignored, but are best met with a quiet assurance which knows the facts and knows when and where to strike to uncover misrepresentation. This is a calmness which is not smug nor complacent, but a calmness which goes with intelligent activity. This activity wastes no time trying to convert the willful spreader of false propaganda whose mentality is closed to reason, but exerts itself to see that all who hear the misrepresentation have an opportunity also to hear the facts. It places its case before such as are open to conviction, and there are plenty of those.

Prohibitionists with this mental attitude do not attempt to stop the mouths of their opponents. They recognize that many of these opponents are sincere. They recognize, moreover, that the same Constitution which embodies the Eighteenth Amendment also guarantees, in the First Amendment, freedom of speech. The nation is committed to the premise that open discussion will bring out fact in time to overtake fallacy. Wise prohibitionists work to that end, as The Christian Science Monitor has endeavored to do in the current series, "Is Prohibition Worth Keeping?" and these prohibitionists can hardly show their confidence in the supremacy of reason over sophistry in any better way than by welcoming full and friendly discussion of the liquor issue.

Shakespeare on Trial

IT HAS been a standard reproach of the stage in the West End of London that, since the days of Irving and Tree, it has presented Shakespearean plays only at rare intervals. This season, however, its fashionable theaters can claim that they are doing their best for the national dramatist, since three productions of "Hamlet" and one of "Othello" can now be seen within half a mile of Piccadilly Circus. The Hamlets are Henry Ainley, John Gielgud, and the German player, Alexander Moissi, who, though he has acted in all the European capitals, has never before appeared in London; while Maurice Browne is spending some of the fortune that "Journey's End" has brought him in presenting the Negro singer, Paul Robeson, as the Moor of Venice.

This Elizabethan conquest of the West End has provoked a revival of Charles Lamb's heresy that Shakespeare is better appreciated when read in the study than when seen on the stage. Among the many distinguished authorities who have disagreed with this view is Shakespeare himself. If it had ever been a part of Shakespeare's intention to write dramas of a purely literary kind whose appeal should be strongest in the quiet precincts of a library, he would certainly have taken some trouble to get accurate texts of his works put into circulation. One of the few facts known about Shakespeare is that, in his opinion, a play had received its most effective presentation when put upon the boards. Everyone will agree with him who compares the effects of reading and of actually witnessing a stage production of the knocking on the door scene in "Macbeth."

Yet it is easy to sympathize with those critics who are asserting the superiority of Shakespeare the writer to Shakespeare the playwright. Many productions of Elizabethan drama have of late years been disappointing, because the quiet, naturalistic type of acting fostered by an endless succession of drawing-room comedies has proved quite inadequate to the abounding eloquence and rhetoric in which they are so rich. This stricture does not apply, however, to the acting of either Mr. Gielgud or Mr. Ainley. Both are capable of reciting verse as it should be recited, rhythmically, musically, and with gusto, and so are giving London the best Shakespearean performances that it has seen for years.

North Carolina Goes Southern

THE Solid South, after melting a bit in 1928, is freezing up again. That is the meaning of the defeat of Senator Simmons in the North Carolina primary. Perhaps a bit frightened by the daring of its upsetting excursion toward Republicanism in the last presidential election, the Old North State has hastened to show itself still very much of the South. It has served unmistakable notice upon the Republican Party that it need expect no easy conquests below the Mason and Dixon line.

The victory of Josiah W. Bailey over Mr. Simmons is widely interpreted as punishment for breaking party discipline by opposing Governor Smith in 1928. It follows the defeat of the anti-Smith forces in Virginia's gubernatorial campaign and the barring of Senator Heflin from the Democratic primary by the party organization in Alabama. Like them, it is a victory for party regularity and for the party organization.

Mr. Simmons had lost control of the state organization and was compelled to mobilize a new force of political workers. Failure to develop his own "machine" in the emergency may account for a large part of the result. Attempts to read it as a repudiation of Mr. Simmons's outspoken prohibition stand must face the fact that Mr. Bailey is also a dry. And it is difficult to believe that the voters' chief purpose was reprisal. Considering that North Carolinians rolled up a 63,000 majority against Governor Smith two years ago, a 60,000 majority now against the man who led them to that action can hardly be explained merely as a desire to punish him.

Senator Simmons's prominence gives added importance to his defeat. He has been the virtual "boss" of his State for forty years and has served thirty years in the Senate. He is ranking Democrat on the Appropriations Committee and was its chairman from 1913 to 1919. In that capacity he collaborated with Oscar Underwood in framing the Underwood tariff and has been probably the deepest student of tariffs on the Democratic side of the Senate. His opposition to the Smith-Raskob control of his party was based on the grounds that it meant wet-Tammany domination. Disappointment over defeat in his own State should be tempered by the knowledge that his courageous stand did much to prevent a national victory of the forces he opposed.

Literature F. O. B.

IN VOLUME and variety of contents the reports of the United States Department of Commerce scarcely take a back seat for an encyclopedia or the Congressional Record. Big business could no more do without them than it could dispense with the daily reports from Wall Street. Whether a market is sought for hogs or hammocks, locomotives or lumber, ukuleles or umbrellas, the reports disclose where the demand exists. From Polynesia to Persia, Saskatchewan to Santo Domingo, South Africa to South Dakota, Uncle Sam ceaselessly plays his searchlight in quest of new markets for American commodities.

But one of the latest reports of the department reveals details about a branch of export trade to which the general public seldom gives a thought. It concerns American literary exports. While the values of exports of commodities of all kinds from the United States in the first quarter of 1930 fell off somewhat, the world demand for American books and pamphlets was almost as great as usual. In fact the literary exports for the quarter amounted to $3,244,000 against $3,362,000 in the corresponding period last year.

Think of that, Shakespeare and Samuel Johnson, not to mention Thornton Wilder and Roark Bradford!

Does this systematic cultivation of the literary marts of the world presage messages like these:

Ship two tons novels and biographies—Blither Brothers, Timbuktu.

Rush 100 gross detective stories, twenty-five barrels assorted poetry, fifty crates summer fiction—Kamchatka Book Emporium.

Last lot literature spoiled in transit, seized by authorities—Read & Censor, Vladivostok.

If the literary market expands appreciably during the next quarter, will the supply of typewriter ribbons, erasers and midnight oil be equal to the demand?

The reports show that, next to the English-speaking countries, China affords the best market for the American writer among foreign nations. However, American writings sent to China are largely confined to two classifications—the literature of missionary organizations, and unbound pamphlets on business.

We wish the reports had stated what the well-read Icelander likes for summer reading, how "Farthest North" sells in central Africa, H. L. Mencken in Kansas, and whether Joan Lowell is as popular as ever in the waterspout belt.

To market, to market, to buy a fat book. O tempora, O mass production, O literature f. o. b.!

The Case of Bishop Cannon

IT IS not merely among personal and political friends of Bishop Cannon that the question is being raised as to the propriety of the inquisitorial proceedings to which he has been subjected by a committee of the United States Senate. The chairman of that committee, T. H. Caraway, who has never been accused of any tenderness as an inquisitor, has repeatedly announced his disapproval of these proceedings. In an interview in Saturday's papers he said: "I see no occasion to insist upon the Bishop's testifying. The investigation is aimed at lobbying and not at political matters." Since his return to Washington he is reported to have said that his statement was "premature."

However, his original statement seems justified by the terms of the resolution under which the committee is acting. It is empowered only to investigate "lobbying associations and lobbyists . . . located in and around Washington." An endeavor to defeat the presidential ambitions of Governor Smith and to carry the State of Virginia for the Republican ticket does not seem to be intelligently described as lobbying. The New York World, which is certainly no friend of the Bishop, thinks that Mr. Caraway's statement "is an indictment of a large part of the work done by his own shamefully partisan committee."

As the situation now exists, Bishop Cannon has accounted for all the money contributed to him, but has refused to testify as to facts relative to the so-called Asheville conference at which the attitude of certain Virginia Democrats, opposed to Mr. Smith, was formulated and concerted action agreed upon. Thus far he has been a volunteer witness. He declines to testify further unless subpœnaed, and even declares that under a subpœna he would not testify as to his individual political activities, declaring that they are not within the purview of the committee's authority.

While he has been pushed to a point which savors much of persecution, the question, by no means a one-sided one, as to the extent to which a dignitary of a church shall interest himself in politics for the sake of accomplishing what he believes to be good government has been harped upon to his disadvantage. His investments have been described as bucket-shop gambling. His support of prohibition has been sneered at to such an extent as to justify the belief that it has been largely his own stand and that of his church for the Eighteenth Amendment which have brought down upon him this torrent of obloquy and abuse. It is gratifying to know that the church of which he is a distinguished member has stood by him in his hour of need.

The case of Bishop Cannon is not the only one, although perhaps the most egregious one, of unwarrantable zeal on the part of senatorial inquisitors. Only a few weeks ago this same committee seized the private correspondence of Henry H. Curran, president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Too frequently Senate committees deal with witnesses brought before them—often men of the highest standing and dignity—as though they were convicted malefactors worthy to be subjected to public excoriation. The Senate is unquestionably a body of able and high-minded men, and yet the American public is not quite willing to concede to it the post of keeper of the national conscience.

An illustration of its unwarrantable invasion of the personal rights of an individual seems to us to be furnished by the publication, in the Congressional Record, at the request of Senator Norris, of a scurrilous letter which, under the guise of an appeal for clemency for a fictitious embezzler, sought to bring obloquy upon Bishop Cannon and other men in the public eye. The wide republication of this letter in certain newspapers is as discreditable to them as its original publication in the Record was unworthy of Senator Norris.

Senatorial investigations have their uses and have accomplished desirable purposes. They ought not to be conducted with the primary view of breaking down the reputations of the men summoned to testify before them. They will defeat their own ends if their proceedings savor more of persecution than of intelligent and judicial investigation.

Editorial Notes

A prize competition that is "different" is being sponsored by the National Prohibition Party in England. Open to those under twenty-one, it calls for the submission of the twelve passages in the Bible which in the opinion of the contestant are the strongest statements therein disapproving "strong drink." The passages submitted must also have been recited to a responsible person correctly. Cultivating a strong anti-liquor sentiment is largely a matter of education, and this method commends itself as likely to get good results.

Leaders of the Playground and Recreation Association of America are seeking to reduce the ratio of thirty-one spectators to one performer—which is reported for last year—encouraging wider participation in sports. The old exhortation to good sportsmanship: "Play the Game" is not enough. It needs a companion: "Play the Game Yourself."

There is food for consideration in a letter published in the Toronto Globe, calling attention to the replacing of the arm which was blown off the statue of General Brock by high winds. In it the writer suggests that instead of the up-raised sword, as formerly, the raised palm in token of friendship be substituted.

A chemist declares that eighty-seven different things can be made from coal, but for the average citizen, just about to tackle the job of cleaning the cellar, eighty-six of them are as nothing compared to the pile of ashes confronting him.

To Brighton by Coach and Four

THE scarlet-liveried postilion blew his horn, the driver gathered up the lines in his hands and the grooms sprang away from the leaders' heads. A slight parting flourish of the whip, and we were away from Trafalgar Square on a four-in-hand coach bound for Brighton, on the sea, fifty-one miles away.

Was it really true? Were these prancing bays trotting so bravely and throwing their heads in the air as if they already scented the tangy salt breeze from beyond the Sussex Downs, real honest-to-goodness horses, or only part of a dream? Was this magnificently garbed personage winding his French horn so gallantly while the coachman dexterously tooled his high-stepping team down Piccadilly the cockney groom his speech indicated, or was he merely some character we remembered out of a page of Dickens?

We pinched ourselves to make sure we were awake. Yes! It was quite true. On this most bright morning there we were, with five or six other lucky wights, atop a tally-ho coach and four bound for Brighton fifty-one miles away.

Of course we are not snobs, not really—weren't we simple, democratic tourists from America?—but it didn't spoil our fun one bit to know that our coachman was a real live belted earl or Lord Somebody-or-other. Driving the London-Brighton coach one day a week during the season was merely play for him—just another simple, inexpensive sport like playing polo or keeping a yacht.

A momentary halt for traffic, a friendly wave of his whip to the smiling policeman as the latter signaled "Go," and, several minutes later, we were bowling along Knightsbridge toward Albert Hall, where statesmen have lectured and artists have delighted huge audiences.

* * *

The unending flow of central London traffic had been left behind. If the road was not yet an open one it was clearer and our driver allowed his horses to extend themselves a bit. Hammersmith slowed us up somewhat, but was soon left behind. It seemed like no time before we were speeding at a fast trot through Richmond Park along a glorious road lined with great oaks through which we caught glimpses of the greenest of green swards. Deer scampered gracefully away through grassy glades at the halloo of the postilion's horn but, serene in the knowledge of their prerogatives as denizens of a royal demesne and, therefore, wards of the Crown, soon halted to gaze at us with wide-opened, limpid eyes.

There are quicker ways, of course, to go to Brighton than by coach and four—and slower ways. For instance, one may walk. Some do. Long before the word "hitch-hiker" was invented the members of a London pedestrian club gathered regularly of a Sunday morning and walked, fair heel and toe, up the hills and down the hills over the winding roads of Surrey and Sussex to Brighton fifty-one miles away.

Then, again, while one may mildly wonder at the fact, there are people who would actually prefer a motorcar and others would choose the sky line. Yet, surely none of these can compare with the top of a coach and four. The airman is too high and flies too fast to get any but a blurred vision of the landscape; the walker and the motorist are alike too low to enjoy to the full the charm of rural England.

The Englishman surrounds his lawn and garden with a wall. He is less concerned that the passer-by shall admire the architecture of his home or the loveliness of his flower garden and more interested in retaining a pleasant seclusion. And it is just these "interior" glimpses which add zest to a journey by coach and four.

Changing teams at the relay stations was a constant joy. There were six of them, so that each team of horses went about eight miles. Was it any wonder they stepped so high and champed at their bits with just enough work to keep them happy? Sometimes we looked down on the sleek coats of a team of bays; another time four superb grays whinnied as we entered the inn courtyard and once we had four exactly matched chestnuts, each with a single white stocking.

Here we were at Dorking ready and willing to enjoy the luncheon at the White Horse, immortalized by Dickens. It is barely possible that at other luncheons viands equally "eatable" have been served but, at the time, we declined to believe so. Waiters who walked and talked like characters in Pickwick Papers so entranced us that we were quite incapable of reasonable judgment about the food.

* * *

Lord Somebody-or-other, by the way, did not lunch with his passengers. After all, you know, it is one thing to dress up one's coach and four with a crowd of people one hasn't been properly introduced to and quite another, don't you know, to lunch with them! It just isn't done—in England. The head waiter served him in a small room adjoining. But he was as punctual as any hired coachman. When we sauntered leisurely out to the coach he was already in his place with reins in hand.

One felt confident, somehow, that Brighton would see us at six o'clock.

Up and down the ever undulating road we bowled along through Old World villages "with whitewashed walls and roofs of brown," where laughing, red-cheeked girls threw playful kisses at our postilion as he broke the early summer stillness with loud blasts of his horn. Mounting the South Downs, we passed flocks of grazing sheep cropping on their grassy slopes.

Late in the afternoon the inevitable shower of rain fell. Nobody minded it. Anyway, we had expected it and were prepared for it. But on this propitious day the very skies were friendly. It turned out to be only a passing gentle shower, leaving behind it a delightful odor of wet brown earth.

"Isn't that woodsy smell just too delicious. I'm so glad we had that shower of rain," someone laughed.

The clock in the Town Hall tower finished striking six as our gentleman driver reined up at our destination on the Esplanade at Brighton.

We took long, deep breaths of the salt sea air.

We listened to the murmur of the breaking surf.

London was fifty-one miles away. W. R. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

Many Plays for "Art Weeks"

DURING the coming Berlin festive season—"art weeks," to use the new name—in addition to the musical part of the program a number of representative plays will be performed. Max Reinhardt, who can celebrate his twenty-fifth anniversary this year as director of the Deutsches Theater, has not quite completed the arranging of the program of dramatic works to be produced at his various theaters, but it will include interesting new settings of Shakespearean plays, among them "As You Like It," with Elizabeth Bergner, directed by Barnowsky; "The Taming of the Shrew," staged by Jessner, and "Julius Cæsar," staged by Karl Heinz Martin. In connection with the "art weeks," the great summer show "Old Berlin" will be held on the exhibition grounds in the western part of the city, adjoining Charlottenburg.

* * *

City Looking Its Loveliest

Thanks to the early advent of spring, Berlin and its surrounding districts have been looking their loveliest. The famous lime trees of Unter den Linden, the chestnuts and lilacs in the squares and parks, and all the fruit trees in the garden settlements have filled the air with their fragrance. Werder, on the Havel, the great fruit-growing district near Potsdam, has attracted thousands upon thousands to see the "snow fields," the best view of which is obtained from one of the numerous steamers that ply the river. Sunday is the great excursion day of the Berliners and on a recent record Sunday it is computed that 80,000 persons visited Werder by water, by rail, by car, and bicycle.

* * *

The Harbingers of Springtime

The stork has been from time immemorial indigenous to Germany. No birds are more conservative in their habits than these, and when the first flock is observed over Berlin on its return journey, pleasurable excitement prevails and the traffic slows down to watch the harbingers of spring. This year the storks must have told their friends in Egypt how hospitable the Germans are, for unusual numbers of them have appeared in Baden, Heidelberg, Mecklenburg and other parts of the country. Round a church in Freiburg a flock of fifteen trailed their picturesque, long legs through the air for several hours, seeking a suitable place to build their nests. There is a certain little village in Mecklenburg, on the Baltic, where every house is adorned by one or two of these huge nests; the writer counted over forty a few years ago. The villagers say the same birds have occupied them for decades, with renovations, if necessary, every spring, and they are as much attached to the storks as the storks are to their homes.

* * *

Why Should One Doubt?

On Alexander Platz, the busiest square of the Berlin city and, it may be added, the acknowledged proletarian center, the following incident occurred a few days ago. A disabled ex-service man was selling matches from his chair, when a would-be purchaser asked him if he could change a five-mark piece as he had no smaller coin. The match-seller could not do so, but beckoning to a boy passing by, told him to run to the nearest shop and change the five marks. The boy hastened away and the would-be purchaser looked somewhat anxious. "Do you know the boy?" he asked, and on the man's replying in the negative he expressed a doubt as to the youthful messenger's return. "Oh, he'll come back," said the ex-service man with a smile. In a couple of minutes the boy ran up with the change and went on his way without waiting to be thanked. The trust of the match-seller had not been misplaced.

* * *

Taxi Drivers Have New Cap

Since May 1 all Berlin taxi drivers have been wearing a uniform blue cap, the first step decreed by the municipality toward a trim similarity of dress. In the autumn a uniform jacket will become compulsory. Several innovations have been instituted in a number of Berlin taxis, one of which is the practical automatic receipt handed to the passenger on payment. On this is printed the amount of fare, the date and the number of the taxi. Another novelty is that the driver is provided with an umbrella with which he protects his "fare" from rain while paying and walking across the pavement.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Abolition" Better Than "Prohibition"?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that the Supreme Court has ruled that men may buy liquor without penalty, there surely will be a vast number who, reassured as to their personal liberty, will cease buying. We have been informed frequently that men who drink do it wholly as a protest, so with freedom to stop and still maintain their self-respect, we may look for a great change.

We had thought of substituting "abolition" for "prohibition" to this very end. To abolish liquor would be less humiliating than to prohibit an American citizen from drinking.

The question we wish to ask is: What can be done to placate the bootlegger? What chance has he, usually a poor alien, against bankers, educators and legislators? What can self-respecting bootleggers do against such class discrimination? They can protest to the Association Against, who will know doubtless how to handle the case. (We refer to the legal case.) There may be a chance later to level up on a decision of the Supreme Court on transportation.

Buyers are free, at any rate, for the present, to rest from their protest and sober up. It may mean better business, since Irving Fisher says, "The more a man drinks the fewer his wants," and we may add, "the more his home wants."

MRS. HENRY W. PEABODY, National Chairman.
Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement.
Boston, Mass.

Greater Than the Human Law

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The action of our Woman's Law Enforcement Committee stating that we believe the buyer equally guilty with the seller of bootleg liquor stands on the moral basis. We do not dispute the decision of the Supreme Court, which deals with the technical point of the requirements of the Volstead Act. This act does not state that the purchaser of liquor shall be included. The Constitution prohibits the manufacture, transportation and sale. Until the Volstead Act is amended to include the purchaser, the Supreme Court decision would, of course, be absolutely just. Behind the human law, however, is the moral law which would hold the purchaser as party to the crime. It would be difficult to decide if the purchase involved transportation, which is included in the law.

It would seem to us on ethical grounds that the bootlegger, often an alien and without high moral standards, is not to be condemned for his lawlessness as much as the American citizen, with generations of law-abiding people behind him.

MRS. HERBERT J. GURNEY, Chairman for New England,
MRS. FRED E. CRAWFORD, State Chairman.
Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement.
Boston, Mass.